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Established 1887

Australia	12 S.	Kenya	Sh. 7
Belgium	20 B.F.	Lebanon	22 S.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Luxembourg	20 L.F.
Egypt	40 P.	Morocco	275 Dr.
France	22 F.	Netherlands	1.50 Gld.
Germany	3.00 M.	Nigeria	70 L.
Greece	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	25 Esc.
India	10 Rs.	Spain	40 Ptas.
Iran	20 Rls.	Sweden	275 Kr.
Israel	1.50 L.S.	Switzerland	1.00 Fr.
Italy	400 Lire	Turkey	10 Liras
		U.S. Military (Eur.)	30 S.
		Yugoslavia	20 D.

29,765

Egyptian Negotiator to Leave

Dayan and Weizman Recalled on Strategy

By William Claiborne

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (WP) — Amid growing anxiety over the peace treaty negotiations, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman are returning tomorrow to Israel to discuss strategy before the Israeli Cabinet meets today. The two officials are expected to report to the Cabinet on the progress of the negotiations and on the Israeli position on the peace talks. Dayan and Weizman are expected to discuss the Israeli position on the peace talks and on the Israeli position on the peace talks. The Israeli Cabinet is expected to meet today to discuss the progress of the negotiations and on the Israeli position on the peace talks. The Israeli Cabinet is expected to meet today to discuss the progress of the negotiations and on the Israeli position on the peace talks.

First Address to Diplomats

Global Freedom of Faith Urged by Pope John Paul

By Paul Hofmann

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 20 (NYT) — Pope John Paul II, in his first address to the diplomatic corps assembled at the Vatican, called for religious liberty everywhere. He urged "the freedom of faith" and "the freedom of religion" for all people. He said that the Catholic Church is committed to the freedom of faith and religion for all people. He urged "the freedom of faith" and "the freedom of religion" for all people. He said that the Catholic Church is committed to the freedom of faith and religion for all people.

Transitional Government

Boeynants to Try to Form New Cabinet in Belgium

BRUSSELS, Oct. 20 (UPI) — Jacques Baudouin today accepted a proposal by outgoing Defense Minister Paul Vanden Boeynants to set up a transitional government. Baudouin said that he would accept the proposal if it was approved by the Belgian Parliament. Baudouin said that he would accept the proposal if it was approved by the Belgian Parliament. Baudouin said that he would accept the proposal if it was approved by the Belgian Parliament.

China Orders

Missiles From France

PARIS, Oct. 20 (Reuters) — France has received a \$700 million order from China for anti-aircraft missiles and anti-aircraft missiles. The order is expected to be signed before the end of the year. The order is expected to be signed before the end of the year. The order is expected to be signed before the end of the year.



BACKFIRE SHOWN — This is the first picture seen in the West of the latest Soviet supersonic bomber, the Tupolev 26, which the NATO command has code-named "Backfire." The Swedish defense forces released the photo of the wing-wing bomber, taken by a Swedish reconnaissance plane in June during extensive Soviet maneuvers in the Baltic. The two-engine bomber is under discussion in the current U.S.-Soviet strategic-arms talks. Recent developments in talks, page 2.

Saudi Arabians Take Over

Syrians Quit Posts in E. Beirut

BEIRUT, Oct. 20 (UPI) — Syrian troops today handed over key positions in East Beirut to Saudi forces in a bid to end eight months of battles with Israeli-armed Christian militias. The Syrian troops were seen leaving their positions and heading towards the airport. The Syrian troops were seen leaving their positions and heading towards the airport.

INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

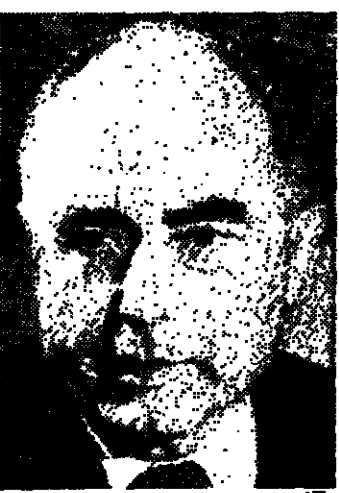
The Comoros: A bizarre drama has ended 33 months of national insanity and set the Indian Ocean archipelago best known for poverty and perfume on the path toward democracy. Interpol: After 55 years, the International Police Organization is catching up with its popular image as a sophisticated international crime-fighting organization.

Page 8

Carter to Move on Plan To Guide Wages, Prices

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (WP) — President Carter yesterday gave the go-ahead to his widely touted wage-price guidelines program, designed to establish "voluntary" limits of 7 percent for wage increases and 5.75 percent for price boosts, to be enforced by a variety of government sanctions. The program is designed to help control inflation and stabilize the economy. The program is designed to help control inflation and stabilize the economy.



Paul Vanden Boeynants



Dietrich Stobbe

E. Germany, Russia Object

W. Berlin Mayor Elected As Bundesrat President

BONN, Oct. 20 (AP) — Dietrich Stobbe, the mayor of West Berlin, was unanimously elected today as president of the Bundesrat, West Germany's upper house of parliament. Stobbe's election put him in a position to exercise "the highest constitutional authority" of West Germany as a deputy head of state. Stobbe's election put him in a position to exercise "the highest constitutional authority" of West Germany as a deputy head of state.

Complexity of Overseas Tax Law Leaves Americans Confused

Could Benefit High-Salaried Employees With Big Housing Expenses

By Jane Friedman
PARIS, Oct. 20 (IHT) — "Befuddlement," "confusion" and "outrage" were some of the words Americans in Europe used this week to describe their reaction to the U.S. tax bill passed by Congress last week that applies to Americans residing overseas. The bill is expected to be signed into law by President Carter. The bill is expected to be signed into law by President Carter.

NYSE Falls;

Ends Week of

Record Slide

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (Reuters) — Stocks tumbled throughout the day to close sharply lower in active trading, completing the steepest one-week slide in New York Stock Exchange history. The Dow Jones industrial average fell 8.40 points to 838.01. Analysts attributed the heavy selling to rising interest rates, the sinking dollar and inflation.

Route Opened for Needed Fertilizer

Zambia Bungle Ended Rhodesia Curb

By David B. Ottaway

LUSAKA, Zambia (WP) — Zambia's bid to impose an economic blockade on the white minority government of neighboring Rhodesia has ironically ended in its own economic strangulation and surrender to the hard realities of a landlocked central African country.

Its decision earlier this month to reopen its southern route to the sea through Rhodesia and South Africa after nearly six years was taken as it became clear that the country stood to reap a disastrously small harvest next spring if at least 90,000 tons of a total 170,000 tons of essential fertilizers did not reach Zambian farmers before the rains begin next month.

The decision was taken in the midst of growing Zambian discontent over the never-ending half-empty shelves in food stores throughout Zambia and just two months before a general and presidential election in which an embarrassingly small turnout of voters is expected to re-elect President Kenneth Kaunda for another five-year term.

End of Tether

Simply put, Zambia reached the end of its economic and political tether before Rhodesia did. While the Rhodesians learned to turn the adversity of United Nations sanctions into a powerful stimulus for development, the Zambians failed to do as much in the face of a similar economic trial.

Instead, Zambia has succumbed to a combination of fallen copper prices, gross economic mismanagement and an acute lack of outlets to the sea. Even the great Chisambwe, 1,000-mile Ubungwe (freedom) railroad linking it to the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam could not save this country from slow economic asphyxiation.

However, it now appears the Zambian decision to reopen its southern route has come too late to get the fertilizer here in time, raising the likelihood of a serious shortage of the key staple crop of corn next year.

The decision has greatly angered both Rhodesia's nationalist guerrillas, now aiming more than ever to cut the country's communication lines, and Zambia's two most important front-line allies, Tanzania and Mozambique. More important, it is serving to deepen the already evident rift among the five front-line states involved in the Rhodesia dispute — they include Angola and Botswana — and to isolate Zambia politically.

Leadership Rift

Underlying the economic crisis that has forced Zambia into using once again its southern route has been a long-standing political rivalry between President Kaunda and Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere for leadership of the five front-line states.

The two countries have been trading charges over the Tanzanian-Zambian railroad for months now, imputing political motives to the noticeable lack of cooperation between them in getting the new rail link to work at full capacity.

Both have come up with solid evidence of the failings of the other, suggesting the blame can probably be shared about equally for the congestion at Dar port and the poor performance of the new rail line.

Since the closure of the Benguela railroad during the 1975-1976 Angolan civil war, Zambia has had no other rail link to the sea than the Tanzanian-Zambian line.

The fertilizer crisis befalling Zambia has been in the making since early last spring when the Zambian government first began negotiations with Mozambique for the shipment of 235,000 tons of various vital commodities through their port, rail and road network. The possible use of Dar es Salaam was apparently excluded from the beginning because of the backlog of Zambia-bound cargo.

More than 60,000 of the 170,000 tons of fertilizer was bought in the United States under a \$30 million commodity import loan signed at the end of March; the rest came from Japan and European countries under similar arrangements.

Arrangements Delayed

Right from the beginning, Zambia was months behind in making its purchases and arrangements for getting the fertilizer into the country on time. Normally, it should have been here six months before

the rains set in, according to Western economists here. Mozambican authorities say the Zambians first approached them in March on using their ports as an alternative to Dar es Salaam. The idea, they say, was to bring 32,000 tons a month by rail and road from the port of Beira into Zambia, 7,000 tons of it via Malawi.

But by mid-April, the Zambians reportedly realized this would never work because of their own inability to truck more than 10,000 tons a month from the Mozambican railroad of Moatize.

Meanwhile, shipment after shipment of fertilizer was arriving in Beira with no possibility of moving it fast enough to Zambia. At the beginning of August, the Mozambicans finally began refusing to accept any more, with 90,000 tons about to arrive in Beira. But later they agreed to take it in Maputo, the country's capital.

The fertilizer was to go by rail at the rate of 1,000 tons a day from Maputo through South Africa to the little town of Francistown in Botswana, and from there by truck northward into Zambia.

But after making these complicated arrangements, the Zambians discovered that Francistown could handle only 200 tons a day and that there was no way to get even that amount across the Zambezi River on the one working ferry at Kazungula on the Zambian-Botswanan border.

August Bombing

Apparently well-informed about the gathering fertilizer crisis, the Rhodesians at the end of August bombed the road leading from Moatize in northern Mozambique into Zambia, killing two Zambian drivers and halting all traffic for three days. They also triggered shooting around Kazungula, which closed the ferry there repeatedly, according to the Mozambican account of what happened.

Then, as if acting in cooperation with the Rhodesians, or possibly the Zambians already, the South Africans approached the Mozambicans on Sept. 3 about whether they would allow the fertilizer in Maputo to be shipped directly by rail through Rhodesia to the Zambian town of Livingstone. The Mozambicans refused, as this would have involved them in secret sanctions-busting.

Thus, as of early September, it seems Zambia was aware it was never going to get its fertilizer on time, but it would take another five weeks before the government finally took the decision to reopen its southern route.

Now with only a few weeks, if that, before the rains begin, there are 50,000 tons of fertilizer piled up in Beira and 45,000 tons in Maputo. Only the 32,000 tons rerouted from the Mozambican capital to East London in South Africa seems likely to reach Zambia in time along its reopened southern route.

Western economists here now estimate that altogether about 30 to 40 per cent of the total fertilizer needed before the rains begin will be available to farmers, meaning that next year's corn crop probably will not cover the country's needs.

The fertilizer saga illustrates the kind of failing day-to-day crisis management that Zambian authorities are engaged in as they seek with increasing desperation to avoid total economic paralysis.

Perhaps the main immediate benefit of reopening the southern route will be political ones if at least some basic commodities can be gotten back on store shelves. Indicatively, the front-page headline in a local newspaper Monday was "Timed Beef, Fish Roll in From South" over a story telling of the first 260 wagons traveling the reopened southern route being sighted in Livingstone last weekend.

This is by far the highest death toll ever inflicted in such a raid into Zambia.

Mr. Nkomo gave reporters a detailed breakdown of casualties sustained during the Rhodesian attack.

He said that 236 men were killed and 629 wounded, 403 of them seriously enough to be hospitalized. Altogether, there were 2,948 inhabitants at the Chikumbi camp at the time of the attack, he said.

Whether he will agree to attend a conference sponsored partly by the United States in the wake of his sharp criticism of the U.S. role remains to be seen.

But Mr. Mugabe has never excluded attending an all-party conference and indicated publicly that ZANU disagreed with Mr. Nkomo's comment that it was "dead and buried."

The two Patriotic Front leaders will have to get together to discuss a common position in the light of Mr. Smith's acceptance. But if both Mr. Kaunda and Mr. Mugabe's two key backers among the front-line presidents, Samora Machel of Mozambique and Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, want the two nationalist leaders to go to the conference, it is likely that they will agree at least to attend.

Thus the issue of whether a conference will be held probably depends heavily on the position taken by the five front-line states and the ability of the United States and Britain to convince them that it has some chance of succeeding.

Mr. Nkomo took issue with the description of the attacked camp at Chikumbi, located 12 miles from here, as a "main controlling military headquarters" of his guerrilla army. He said that UN agencies and the International Red Cross were aiding in converting the camp into a center for young male refugees from Rhodesia.

Several UN officials here today confirmed this account and said that Chikumbi had previously been a military camp but no longer was.

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A member of the Maronite Christian community in East Beirut shakes hands with a Syrian soldier after Syrian troops relinquished key positions to Saudi forces Friday.

Syrians Quit E. Beirut for Saudi Unity

(Continued from Page 1)

may be reinforced next week in East Beirut by a battalion from the United Arab Emirates now stationed in the Bekaa Valley.

'Cease-Fire Remains Valid'

Despite a flare-up of shelling in the southeast suburbs overnight and sporadic sniping this morning, militia commander Gemayel declared that "For us, the [Oct. 7] cease-fire remains valid."

"We trust the Saudis," he said. Asked if he thought the truce would last, an Armenian resident of the area who refused to identify himself said, "Both sides are lousy people. This is not our war, and we can't decide when it ends."

As about 150 Saudis carrying U.S.-made and Belgian automatic rifles moved into the bridges area at about 6:15 a.m., other units moved to the Rizk Tower skyscraper.

The chief medical officer of the white-helmed Saudis at the bridge said, "We hope and we think, Inshallah [God willing], there will be peace. We should not have trouble. And for the people of Lebanon — especially of East Beirut — there will be no problems from us."

"We came as a real peacekeeping force," he said. "We did not come here to fight. So, with the change-over [of positions at the bridges and Rizk Tower], I think there will be an easing of tension."

After the Saudi Arabians arrived, several dozen Lebanese internal security police set up checkpoints on both of the 100-yard spans over the Beirut River and opened them to traffic for the first time in weeks.

Israelis Wary

The perception among a number of Israeli officials is that Egypt has produced enough surprises to warrant a re-evaluation and even a hardening of Israel's bargaining position.

When asked to characterize the problems, an Israeli Foreign Ministry official said: "There are differences in spirit. All kinds of things are being put into question, the sincerity of the Egyptians, in a sense. For example, at Camp David there was talk of normalization of relations. Now there is talk of not exchanging an ambassador, but someone of a lower level," he said.

Energy Minister Yitzhak Mordechai, after the Cabinet meeting, would not discuss a possible return of Mr. Dayan, but he said that more difficulties are ahead and that the Israeli public should be prepared for them.

Hard Line in Cabinet

Israeli sources, the Washington Post reported, said that a hard-line faction is taking shape in the Cabinet, all members of Mr. Begin's Likud bloc, and that the faction is responsible for pressing Mr. Begin to recall Mr. Dayan and give instructions.

Absence Stalls W. Sahara Settlements

Boumedienne Being Treated in Moscow

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS, Oct. 20 (WP) — Houari Boumedienne, Algeria's ascetic and militant president, is seriously ill and has flown to the Soviet Union for treatment in a convalescent hospital, it was learned yesterday.

Mr. Boumedienne arrived in Moscow earlier this week. The Soviet press announced his arrival but gave no indication that he had come for urgent treatment. The exact nature of the treatment and of Mr. Boumedienne's illness could not be immediately established.

Mr. Boumedienne, who has guided Algeria into a leadership role in Third World politics and within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in his 13 years in power, had not been seen in public since Sept. 24. His absence from view sparked rumors here of coup attempts in Algeria, but authoritative sources now discount these reports.

Delays Initiatives

The Algerian leader's prolonged illness is delaying several key domestic and international initiatives, including new attempts by Western countries and moderate Arab states to arrange a settlement in a guerrilla war in the Western Sahara territory that has brought intermittent armed clashes between the Algerian and Moroccan armies since January, 1976.

Algeria has supported the Polisario rebels since Morocco and Mauritania annexed and divided between themselves the territory

The first car crossed without drawing sniper fire. Minutes later, in what was clearly a test of the bridges' new guards, two Christian militiamen in a jeep zoomed over the bridge from the East Beirut side and refused to stop at the checkpoint.

The local police commander pulled aside the officer on the checkpoint and said, "Next time someone tries that, shoot. What are we here for, decoration?"

The police then called over some local militiamen and explained the situation. No further runs on the checkpoint were observed.

Only one complication marred the operation — the failure of Lebanon to persuade President Gaspar Nimeiri of the Sudan not to withdraw his 1,000 men from Lebanon as planned on Oct. 26.

Because the Sudanese had been scheduled to take the bridges, the security plan had to be revised quickly, and Saudi forces were assigned the task.

The Arab forces were ready in an attempt to end the fighting between Syrian troops and Lebanese militiamen that has flared intermittently since February.

The move emerged from a conference earlier this week of the Arab states, which are contributing money or men to Arab forces.

President Elias Sarkis was expected to concentrate his efforts rebuilding the army and putting together a government of national unity, comprising politicians from all Lebanese factions, as follow-up measures to the security plan.

The group reportedly included Chaim Landau, minister with portfolio; Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon, Education Minister Yosef Hammer and Mr. Meir. The four reportedly voted in a session earlier this week against inserting in the preamble a written link between the treaty and the solution of the West Bank-Gaza problem.

The U.S.-supported proposal reportedly was "breakthrough" that caused much optimism in the first week of the talks.

But new Egyptian proposals not the only cause of uneasiness among Israeli officials. A number of ministers were said to be stressed over indications that the United States considers itself committed to no financial assistance beyond the Camp David agreement to build two new Israeli air bases in the Negev Desert to replace Sinai bases that are to be evacuated. The project is expected to cost about \$2 billion.

Egypt Denies Changes

CAIRO, Oct. 20 (UPI) — An official spokesman today expressed surprise at Israeli contentions that Egypt is trying to change the Camp David accords.

The spokesman issued a statement saying, "Egypt always respects the agreements that it signs, but there is no reason why Camp David agreements should be overemphasized."

The spokesman said, "The statements were a surprise, especially when they coincide with postponement of the recall of Israeli delegation to the Washington talks in such a dramatic manner."

Absence Unnoticed

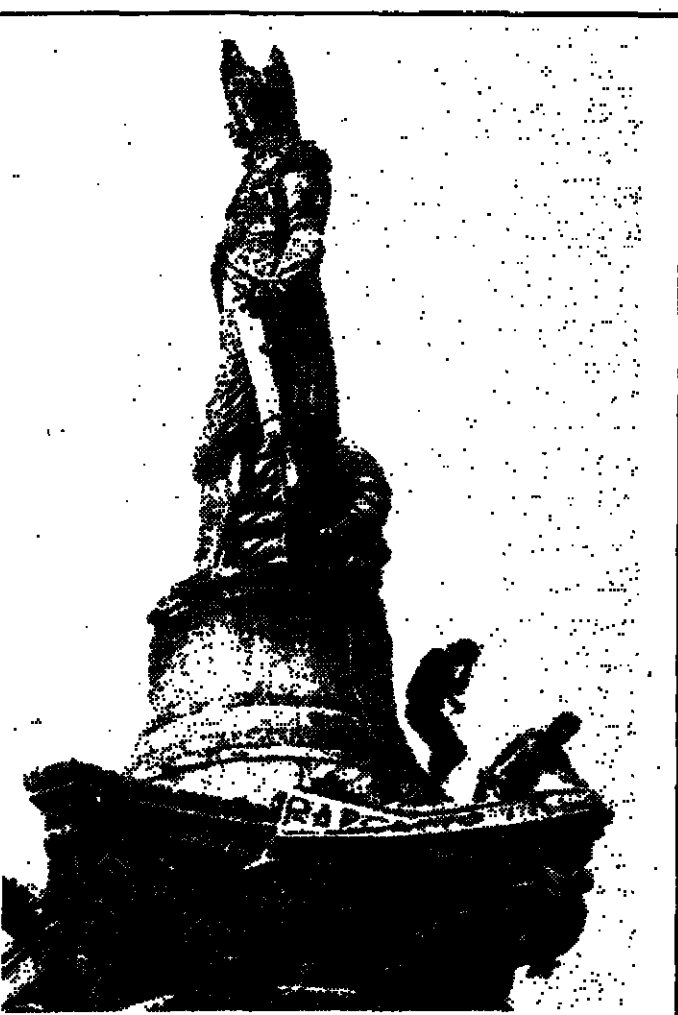
Mr. Boumedienne's absence from public functions initially drew little attention because the guerrilla revolutionary is one of the world's most reclusive leaders. His past is cloaked in shadows, he hides the exact date and place of his birth, although he is thought to be in his early 50s.

Coming out of the ranks of the rebel forces being formed to fight the French colonial rule in Algeria in 1958, he became commander of the rebel army stationed in Morocco.

He became head of the national army under President Ahmed Ben Bella after independence in 1962 and took power in a coup in 1965. Since then, Mr. Boumedienne has established Algeria as a leading voice in demanding world economic reform and in championing Palestinian rights. The Soviet Union has accorded Mr. Boumedienne a dominant position in its relations with the Arab world.

U.S. Stays Neutral

The United States, which is Morocco's main source of military supplies, has sought to maintain a neutral stance between Morocco and Algeria in the conflict. Washington has refused to recognize Morocco's sovereignty over the Sahara and has held up a large arms package requested by Morocco for more than a year because of the strong likelihood that Morocco would use those arms in the Sahara. Western efforts for a settlement are reportedly being intensified as



Climbers attach banner to Nelson column in London Friday to protest investment in apartheid South Africa.

2 Scale London's Nelson Column To Protest S. Africa Investment

LONDON, Oct. 20 (UPI) — Two men protesting foreign investment in South Africa today climbed to the top of the 153-foot (47-meter) Nelson's column in central London's Trafalgar Square and dropped a protest message to thousands of commuters who gathered to watch.

To the statue of Admiral Lord Nelson, which crowns the granite column, they attached a banner with the slogan: "Barclays profits from apartheid's coffins."

The message they dropped said that they focused on the British Barclays Bank International as an example of foreign companies that continue to invest in South Africa "against the expressed wishes of the vast majority of the South African people."

It said that the climb was designed to draw world attention to demonstrations in London "and other European capitals" tomorrow to mark "the International Anti-Apartheid Year 1978."

Pravda Criticizes Carter On Warhead Decision

MOSCOW, Oct. 20 (UPI) — The Soviet Union said today that President Carter's decision to authorize production of modernized warheads and howitzer shells that could carry the neutron bomb is a dangerous step that will lead to actual development of the weapon.

In an editorial signed by commentator Sergei Vishnevsky, Pravda said that any attempts to exert pressure on the Soviet Union will meet with failure and are the actions of those who seek not international cooperation but increased tensions between states.

The sharp Soviet reaction to President Carter's decision came on the eve of the arrival in Moscow of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance for a round of strategic arms limitation talks, which the U.S. administration says it hopes will lead to an agreement before the end of the year.

Under the headline, "Dangerous Decision," Pravda said: "On the one hand they speak in Washington of the desirability of finding ways leading to disarmament. On the other hand, steps in the opposite direction are in fact being prepared."

The green light for the production of components of the neutron bomb, revealed by the U.S. administration, leads to the actual development of this new weapon of mass destruction.

"Dangerous Step"

"The peace-loving peoples of the world respond to this dangerous step envisaged by the United States," Pravda said, "with the mighty volume of their massive movement saying, 'No to the neutron bomb.'"

"Launching a program of production of so-called components, the Washington leadership is preparing mass production of this barbaric weapon."

"This is being done with the usual alibi: 'If the Soviet Union does not respect American demands in pursuing its defense policies, U.S. representatives explain,

then... the neutron bomb will be developed."

"Let us say straight out that the question can be put in this way only by those who are not seeking cooperation between states, but who are leading things toward an increase in international tension."

Pravda called the U.S. position "an unseemly and irresponsible approach."

Vance Preparing

Mr. Vance was preparing today for a major effort in Moscow during the weekend to resolve the question of disputed issues in the arms-limitation talks. Both Mr. Vance and chief U.S. arms negotiator Paul Warnke have been projecting an upbeat assessment of the chances of reaching an agreement in principle that could lead to a U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in December.

But other senior members of Mr. Vance's delegation have been offering a far more guarded assessment, possibly to prevent unwarranted expectations and disappointment if the coming talks do not resolve all issues.

Mr. Vance met in Geneva this morning with members of the U.S. negotiating team to go over the 60-page draft that has been compiled through six years of negotiation.

Asked by one reporter if he thought he could get everything done during the Moscow talks Sunday and Monday, Mr. Vance replied, "I think so, yes."

Earlier in the week Mr. Warnke said the agreement was about 95 percent complete, with only a handful of unresolved items.

More Guarded View

But one senior aide accompanying the secretary said the chances of wrapping up the agreement during the coming weekend were at best 50-50.

"We should know pretty well by Sunday night what it looks like," said another official.

Arrangements Delayed

Right from the beginning, Zambia was months behind in making its purchases and arrangements for getting the fertilizer into the country on time. Normally, it should have been here six months before

the rains set in, according to Western economists here. Mozambican authorities say the Zambians first approached them in March on using their ports as an alternative to Dar es Salaam. The idea, they say, was to bring 32,000 tons a month by rail and road from the port of Beira into Zambia, 7,000 tons of it via Malawi.

But by mid-April, the Zambians reportedly realized this would never work because of their own inability to truck more than 10,000 tons a month from the Mozambican railroad of Moatize.

Meanwhile, shipment after shipment of fertilizer was arriving in Beira with no possibility of moving it fast enough to Zambia. At the beginning of August, the Mozambicans finally began refusing to accept any more, with 90,000 tons about to arrive in Beira. But later they agreed to take it in Maputo, the country's capital.

The fertilizer was to go by rail at the rate of 1,000 tons a day from Maputo through South Africa to the little town of Francistown in Botswana, and from there by truck northward into Zambia.

But after making these complicated arrangements, the Zambians discovered that Francistown could handle only 200 tons a day and that there was no way to get even that amount across the Zambezi River on the one working ferry at Kazungula on the Zambian-Botswanan border.

Apparently well-informed about the gathering fertilizer crisis, the Rhodesians at the end of August bombed the road leading from Moatize in northern Mozambique into Zambia, killing two Zambian drivers and halting all traffic for three days. They also triggered shooting around Kazungula, which closed the ferry there repeatedly, according to the Mozambican account of what happened.

Then, as if acting in cooperation with the Rhodesians, or possibly the Zambians already, the South Africans approached the Mozambicans on Sept. 3 about whether they would allow the fertilizer in Maputo to be shipped directly by rail through Rhodesia to the Zambian town of Livingstone. The Mozambicans refused, as this would have involved them in secret sanctions-busting.

Thus, as of early September, it seems Zambia was aware it was never going to get its fertilizer on time, but it would take another five weeks before the government finally took the decision to reopen its southern route.

Damascus Reportedly Asks Cost Explanation

Saudi Nonpayment Stalls F-5s to Egypt

By John M. Goshko and George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (WP) — President Carter's plan to sell 50 F-5 fighters to Egypt has been delayed because Saudi Arabia, which is financing the deal, has held up payment because of questions about the price administration and economic sources said yesterday.

The first 10 F-5s were to have been delivered to Egypt no later than last month, but neither the Saudis nor its parts have been shipped, the Defense Department announced yesterday.

Although Pentagon spokesmen declined to explain why the deliveries have been held up, government officials said that the Saudi money that Egypt needs to finance the \$600 million airplane deal has not been forthcoming.

Diplomatic sources said the Saudi government is demanding that Washington explain why the F-5s destined for Egypt will cost much more than the same planes previously purchased by Saudi Arabia.

These sources emphasized that the Saudi Arabians are not attempting to embarrass Egyptian President Anwar Sadat for negoti-

ating a separate peace with Israel. Rather, it is a case of the Saudi Arabians trying to make sure that they get their money's worth, the source said.

These diplomatic sources added that the Saudi Arabians probably will come through with the money, probably by the end of November, if the Defense Department clears up the financial questions. The Saudi Arabians are anxious to receive the 60 U.S. Air Force F-15 fighters that Mr. Carter has promised them as part of the package, and they are unlikely to shoot down the deal over the F-5s.

Carter administration officials last spring persuaded Congress that Egypt must be allowed to buy the F-5s to modernize its air force to feel secure enough to negotiate a peace treaty with Israel. That argument is being administration officials as even more compelling now that Egypt and Israeli officials are in the final stages of negotiating a peace treaty.

The Carter-Mideast package calls for selling Egypt eight F-5s — two-seat trainer versions of the fighter — and 42 F-5Es, capable of aerial combat and bombing within a limited range.

Israel, under that same deal, will get 25 F-15 fighters and 75 F-16s. Both planes are considered more sophisticated than the F-5Es destined for Egypt.

The Egyptian Air Force is considered in a pitiful shape by U.S. military officials. Although the Soviet Union supplied Egypt with hundreds of MIG fighters, relatively few of them are flying because of a lack of spare parts.

Taiwan Sale Shelved

In another arms-sales development, the Carter administration has decided to shelve for now the plan to upgrade the F-5 fighter and sell it to Taiwan, which also wants to modernize its air force.

The proposed F-5 for Taiwan, called the F-5G, would carry a big air-defense missile that the F-5 in inventory. The F-5G, however, would have to undergo several major changes, including substituting a single powerful engine for the two smaller ones now propelling the F-5E fighter planes.

Once it was learned that the Carter administration was leaning heavily toward designing an F-5 specifically for Taiwan, several competitors of the plane's manufacturer, the Northrop Corp., protested to their senators and congressmen that they were being frozen out of an international arms-sales deal.

The Pentagon has said that Northrop would have to sell at least 300 of the F-5Gs to make the modification of the plane a worthwhile business proposition.

The administration had indicated earlier that it was on the verge of going ahead with the F-5G offer to Taiwan, but officials said yesterday that under a recent decision, the deal has been postponed indefinitely, though not canceled. Taiwan would have purchased 30 F-5Gs under the proposal.

Besides the pressure from Northrop, some administration officials felt that modifying the F-5 so extensively for one foreign country would violate Mr. Carter's policy guideline that calls for countries to limit their purchases to weapons in the U.S. arsenal, rather than the United States tailoring the weapons to overseas needs.

Vietnam Says China Puts Guns Along Border

BANGKOK, Oct. 20 (UPI) — China installed long-range artillery along its border with Vietnam today and deployed more troops to support violations of Vietnamese territory, Radio Hanoi said.

The broadcast said that thousands of armed Chinese crossed into Vietnam in the last 10 days to ransack border villages, cut telephone lines, and fire their weapons to intimidate Vietnamese border guards.

It accused China of deliberately increasing tension along the border. "Today, China installed big guns along its border with Vietnam to the border to support thousands of armed personnel crossing the border in many places," the broadcast said.

It did not specifically report armed clashes along the alleged intrusions, but said that the Chinese fired their weapons and that Vietnamese border guards warned the Chinese many times and compelled them to return back across the border.

Iranian Premier Orders 1,000 Prisoners Freed

TEHRAN, Oct. 20 (AP) — Premier Jafar Sharif-Emami has ordered the release of 1,000 political prisoners.

Justice Mohammed Baheri said they will be freed next week. He said the list includes persons not held for violent crimes, and said some were arrested for possessing Communist literature last year, having such material could result in a three-year prison term.

On Thursday, opposition legislators demanded the release of all political prisoners, and Judge Baheri said the government had already discussed the amnesty with underground opposition leaders.

Iranian prisons are full of persons arrested during the bloody anti-government demonstrations against Western style reforms by Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.



Gig Young and Ruth Schmidt last year on Hong Kong film set.

Actor Gig Young, Wife Found Dead in New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (UPI) — Actor Gig Young, 64, and his bride of three weeks were found fatally shot in their Manhattan apartment last night in an apparent murder-suicide, police said.

A police spokesman said that the couple was found lying on the floor of a bedroom at the exclusive Osborne Apartments near Carnegie Hall.

According to the spokesman, a gun was found in Mr. Young's hand. Police believe that Mr. Young shot his wife and then killed himself.

Police went to the building after receiving a phone call that shots had been fired in the apartment, the spokesman said.

Mr. Young's name was given as Ruth Schmidt, 31, who used the stage name Kim Schmidt. She was Mr. Young's fifth wife.

Three of Mr. Young's four previous marriages ended in divorce. His second wife, Sophie Rosenzweig, a Warner Brothers drama coach, died of cancer in 1952 after only a year of marriage.

Met on Film Set

Mr. Young and Miss Schmidt met last September in Hong Kong while filming sequences to complete "Game of Death," which actor Bruce Lee was making in 1973, when he died. Miss Schmidt worked on the set as a script supervisor.

She was the editor of Forum magazine and also ran the Quorum art gallery in Hong Kong. She was a native of West Germany who moved to Australia as a child with her parents.

Mr. Young won an Oscar for best supporting actor for his role opposite Jane Fonda in the 1969 film "They Shoot Horses, Don't They?" In the film he played an emcee for dance marathons during the Depression.

Critics called Mr. Young's performance in the film a lifetime for a drowning actor whose career was marked by "a trail of second leads in second-rate movies."

Mr. Young had said of his career up to then: "Thirty years and 55 pictures and there are not more than five that were any good or any good for me."

Mr. Young was born Byron Barr in St. Cloud, Minn., on Nov. 4, 1913. He then moved to Washington, where he acted in high school plays and joined amateur theater. Upon graduation, he moved to California.

Character's Name Taken

Mr. Young was spotted by a talent scout in a playhouse in Pasadena, Calif., where he appeared in 30 plays during his three-year stay. His first film was "The Gay Sisters," with Barbara Stanwyck, in which he played a character named Gig Young.

Because reaction to the name was favorable and because there was already an actor named Byron Barr, he changed his name to Gig Young.

During World War II, he left act-

3 Poles Request Finland Asylum

HELSINKI, Oct. 20 (AP) — Three Polish men have applied for political asylum in Finland after they made their way from Poland hidden in the trailer of a truck, a newspaper reported today.

The Helsinki Sanomat reported that the men crossed the Baltic on a car ferry, hiding in the trailer, and that they sneaked out at Helsinki harbor. They made their way to Lohja, 60 kilometers west of Helsinki, where they turned themselves in to police.

The Interior Ministry was expected to decide their case next week. The men were being detained by Helsinki police.

New U.S. Judgeships

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (UPI) — President Carter today signed legislation creating 152 new federal judgeships and said many of them should be filled by women or minority group members.

Daily to Be 'Entertaining, Street-Wise'

Murdoch to Start N.Y. Morning Tabloid

By Jonathan Friendly

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (NYT) — Rupert Murdoch, the owner of the New York Post, announced yesterday that he would start a new 10-cent morning tabloid newspaper here to be called the Daily Sun. A spokesman for the Australian publisher said publication would begin "within the next several days," possibly as soon as Tuesday.

The paper, which will have an initial press run of 500,000 to 750,000 copies, will feature "bright, entertaining, street-wise" news and late sports scores, the spokesman said. "It will be what the Daily News was 15 years ago," he added.

Mr. Murdoch already publishes the London Sun and it had long been known that he intended to start a similar newspaper here. The London Sun emphasizes short news articles, especially on crime, and is best known for its daily picture on page 3 of a woman naked from the waist up.

The announcement came while negotiators for New York's two other general interest dailies, The New York Times and the Daily News, were negotiating with the pressmen's union in an effort to end the strike that has kept them shut for the last 10 weeks. The Post, which was also struck Aug. 10, resumed publication two weeks ago after concluding a "me-too" agreement guaranteeing to match whatever the pressmen finally got from the News and the Times.

Bargaining Interrupted

The head of the pressmen's union, William Kennedy, interrupted the bargaining session this afternoon to go to the Post and discuss with Mr. Murdoch what effect the new paper will have on pressmen's jobs there. Mr. Kennedy has been under mounting pressure from other unions to reach a settlement that will return their 8,500 men to work, but Mr. Murdoch's announcement yesterday may mean they will reach that pressure until Mr. Kennedy can finish dealing with Mr. Murdoch.

In a memorandum to the Post staff asking their help in launching the Sun, Mr. Murdoch took note of the favorable competitive situation of having The Times and the News still shut. "It is essential that we take advantage of this opportunity to widen our revenue base," he wrote.

Venus Probes Pass Main Tests

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif., Oct. 20 (UPI) — Mission controllers at NASA-Ames Research Center said today that the two Pioneer spacecraft speeding toward Venus have passed major operations tests and are ready for their encounter with the planet in early December.

The spacecraft, moving at about 7,000 mph, is 11 million miles from Earth and the Orbiter spacecraft, on its 310 million-mile voyage to Venus, is traveling at about 5,000 mph.

Plans for the remainder of the month include a detailed test of the orbit insertion sequence on the Orbiter and a final test of sounder probe navigation.

For New Routes in U.S.

Airlines, Not Passengers, Wait in Line

By Carol Shiffrin

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (WP) — The scene resembled the travel center in Queens, N.Y., in September of last year, when Freddie Laker inaugurated his low-cost transatlantic flights. But this time, it was the airlines that were waiting in line.

Their representatives began lining up yesterday morning for air routes that become available next Tuesday, when President Carter is scheduled to sign the Airline Deregulation Act of 1978.

Like the initial plane full of Laker passengers, yesterday's group was a mixed bag of people who began lining up when word spread that there was a line. A messenger from a law firm did not know what his message was representing. Another representative held the United Airlines umbrella that she carried after announcing that she was representing Continental Airlines.

The first person in line was Lew Ramsdell, a regulatory affairs analyst for United. Although there were rumors that United was going to provide him with a walkie-talkie to notify headquarters in case he needed to go to the bathroom, and would use a United food service truck to cater his meals, he laughed them off. Mr. Ramsdell confirmed that United had rented a room at the nearby Highland Arms so that those standing in line could get some sleep during shifts. Someone standing in the line for United later did have a walkie-talkie, but he complained that it was not working.

Up for grabs are thousands of air routes either not being served by any airline or not being used by the airlines that hold authority over them. To stimulate service on these routes, a provision in the deregulation bill requires the CAB to grant on a first-come first-served basis, authority of other carriers that is unused or "dormant."

For routes served by only one airline or by no airline at all, the CAB must authorize new service within 15 days to the first applicant meeting Federal Aviation Authority and CAB regulations. For routes served by two or more carriers, the CAB must authorize the first applicant within 60 days unless it finds that the award is not in the public interest.

A certificate is considered unused or dormant if the airline does not provide service of at least five round trips a week for at least 13 weeks during a specified 26-week period. In addition, when the board authorizes a new airline or a dormant route, it is directed to

A spokesman for the News, which has been most threatened by Mr. Murdoch's expansion into the morning tabloid field, said the News was starting a number of new features as soon as it could resume printing and added: "We welcome the readers' decision as to which paper they will buy." There was no immediate comment from The Times.

Management officials at both papers were angered by Mr. Murdoch's decision to break with them Sept. 27 and make his separate peace with the striking unions, a move that gave the Post a substantial jump at advertising and circulation revenues and undermined the solid front of the publishers in demanding concessions from the pressmen.

Mr. Murdoch's spokesman said separately yesterday that the Post would have recovered all its strike losses by next week if The Times and the News did not get back into print quickly. And prospects for the Post were dimmed by the announcement of plans for the Sun.

The Post said the Sun would have an initial editorial staff of about 50 reporters and editors. The editor will be Neil Travis and the managing editor will be Bert Weiss, both of whom are now Post editors. Most copies will be sold at news-

stands, the Post spokesman said, but some are to be home delivered. He said \$5 million to \$10 million would be spent in radio and television promotion of the new tabloid.

London Paper Reappears

LONDON, Oct. 20 (UPI) — The London Daily Telegraph reappeared today after settlement of a two-week strike over a pay dispute — the longest stoppage by any nationally circulated British newspaper since 1955.

The shutdown meant the loss of 13,650,000 copies of the newspaper and, according to its chairman and editor in chief, Lord Hartwell, cost it £1.5 million (about \$3 million).

The stoppage was caused by a strike by 25 wire room operators to back a claim for higher pay for working new telephoto equipment.

College Official Shot in Legs by Italy Terrorists

PADUA, Italy, Oct. 20 (AP) — Giampaolo Mercanzin, head of the Padua University student assistance organization, was shot in the legs today by two assailants, police reported.

Shortly after the shooting an anonymous caller told the offices of the Italian news agency that the attack was carried out by the ultra-leftist "Communist" Fighting Front. Police said that Mr. Mercanzin's condition was not serious.

Earlier this month terrorists shot and killed a magistrate in Rome and an official of a top security prison in Naples. The Rome killing was claimed by the Red Brigades, Italy's most feared urban guerrilla gang. Front Line, another urban guerrilla organization, took responsibility for the Naples slaying.

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4-Waste Plan Is Delayed As U.S. Urges Test Vault

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (WP) — The U.S. government has again postponed plans for disposal of nuclear waste by recommending more study before settling on permanent sites or methods of waste disposal.

A review group representing 16 U.S. agencies yesterday sent to President Carter a two-volume report recommending that work be done "at once" only on the siting and construction of "one or more" medium-term storage vaults for the most dangerous radioactive wastes. Hedging when this proposal, the report said, the vaults should be built to allow access and removal of the wastes to more permanent sites.

Earlier this year, the report said, the vaults should be built to allow access and removal of the wastes to more permanent sites.

Americans Confused

(Continued from Page 1)

Perceived that Americans there would be "screaming" when they learned the details of the law. Belgian income tax is comparatively low, value added is high and cost of living excessive. The lawyer indicated that U.S. taxes for Belgian residents would rise significantly.

All over Europe Americans seemed to resent being "penalized" for living overseas. They complained that they were paying U.S. taxes but not profiting from services provided in the United States.

Mr. Sundberg criticized Americans who lobbied in Washington for not questioning the practice of taxing overseas Americans. "Nobody said U.S. citizens shouldn't be taxed on the basis of citizenship," he said. "So it boiled down to a technical discussion. We gave away our only strong argument."

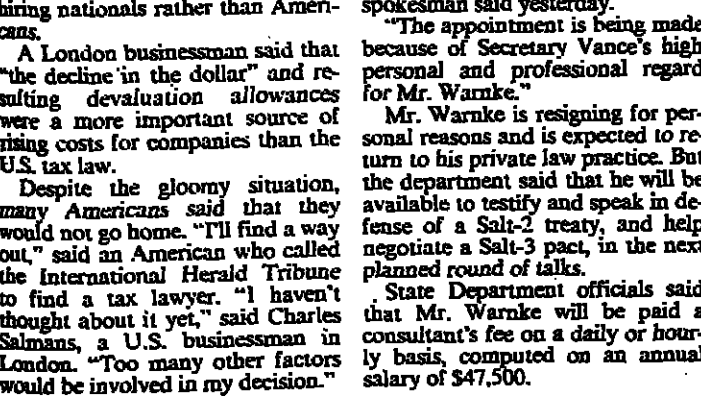
While a bank spokesman in London said that the company's salary costs would not rise significantly because of the new tax law, other executives felt that the exodus of American businessmen from Europe would continue.

In the last few years, major U.S. firms in Europe have adopted tax equalization plans that protect their overseas employees from changing tax requirements. Many of the companies have also adopted a policy of replacing American executives with local hires. This policy will apparently continue, partly because of the new U.S. tax structure.

In Belgium, several major U.S. firms have recently closed. IBM Europe, which reportedly spends \$100,000 a year in expenses, devaluation and tax compensation for U.S. employees earning \$50,000 a year, will continue its emphasis on hiring nationals rather than Americans.

A London businessman said that "the decline in the dollar" and resulting devaluation allowances were a more important source of rising costs for companies than the U.S. tax law.

Despite the gloomy situation, many Americans said that they would not go home. "I'll find a way out," said an American who called the International Herald Tribune to find a tax lawyer. "I haven't thought about it yet," said Charles Salmons, a U.S. businessman in London. "Too many other factors would be involved in my decision."



STRICKEN BY SPILL — John Hughes, the warden of the sea-bird cleaning unit near Tamerton, Britain, holds a guillemot, one of 60 birds rescued from the oil slick near the Welsh coast from the damaged Greek tanker Christos Bitas. Nearby are birds that are dying or have been killed.

Congressional Frenzy

Although the 95th Congress has decamped, squads of weary staff assistants and clerks are still processing the heaps of legislation that the Senate and House disposed of, one way or another, in those marathon sessions last week. It will be days before every bill that has passed has been printed and transmitted to the president. It could be months before ordinary citizens find out some of the things this Congress did. Right now, few legislators themselves have had a chance to learn all the details of the tax bill, the energy package and the hundred-plus other bills they approve in the last frenzied days.

There are obvious hazards in making laws at such a pitch. It enhances the power of those who control major bills — or can obstruct them. Senate Finance Committee chairman Russell Long, D-La., wound up as usual in the catbird seat. The frenzy also invited all kinds of wheeling and dealing, from the nonstop bargaining that enabled Rep. Phillip Burton, D-Cal., to wrap up a \$1-billion package of park projects, to the attempted parlay on behalf of sugar, steel, copper and textiles interests.

With most normal procedural safeguards cast aside, lawmakers must rely even more than normally on the staffs' diligence and their colleagues' good faith. It's a dicey way to operate, and quite accident-prone. One measure passed at 4 a.m. Sunday, for instance, has thrown foreign-service retirement rules into a snarl that will have to be untangled by the next Congress or the courts. Other costly problems are bound to turn up. End-of-session jams test both the stamina of human beings under pressure and the whole system's capacity to absorb and correct mistakes.

Yet the same factors that make such frenzies perilous also make them practically unavoidable. Legislating by tradeoffs, for instance, promotes delay as everyone tries to hold back cards to play at the best time. And there were special reasons why so much major legislation piled up this year. The Demo-

cratic congressional leadership and various interest groups started out with large agendas of domestic measures — jobs, urban aid, consumer bills, labor-law reform — that the Republican administrations of the last decade had not been hospitable to. President Carter then added on most of the programs he had promised to advance in four years — and asked Congress to deal with intricate, divisive energy issues besides.

It's worth recalling, too, how much time and energy this Congress devoted to institutional concerns, from the successful struggles for new ethics codes to the less praiseworthy attempts to dictate foreign policy and bring various agencies to heel. Moreover, the surge of "democracy" on Capitol Hill has made the House, especially, fractious enough to make a mule skinner wince. Finally, the political climate shifted during this session as inflation accelerated and curbing government became a paramount concern.

What's surprising about all this is not the Congress got so jammed up but that the results were as good as they were. Congress did support President Carter on the crucial questions of foreign policy — and did, in the end, curb its own extravagant instincts on the water-projects and highway bills. Civil-service reform was a triumph for Congress as well as a presidential victory. The energy package is at least a start. The tuition tax credit plans got shelved. The House accepted rules on Medicaid funding of abortions fairer than the curbs imposed last year.

Perhaps most heartening is the possibility that this year's congressional convulsions may not recur. A few tough subjects, such as urban aid and health-care costs, have been held over, but the 96th Congress's agenda is likely to be lighter overall. Moreover, proposals in the House to consolidate subcommittees and improve the flow of legislative traffic are gathering momentum. The popular focus on trimming government reinforces that tendency. All told, the 96th Congress may be somewhat less frenetic than the one that just left town.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Trudeau in Trouble

Canada's special elections this week have done serious damage to Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, as he faces national elections next spring. Canadian politics will now proceed on two levels. While his Liberal Party prepares itself in the conventional way for the elections, there will be a good deal of pulling and hauling internally over his leadership. Mr. Trudeau has grimly declared he intends to remain at the head of the party. But that may not necessarily be the last word.

The special elections were for 15 parliamentary seats, seven held by Liberals. Of the 15, the Liberals won two. Ontario, with a third of Canada's population, is its political center of gravity, and five of the previously Liberal seats were there. The Liberals lost all of them and, worse, got fewer votes than either of the two principal opposition parties.

The Liberal's opposition is split between one party to their right and another to their left. A good many Liberals suspect that the defeats this week were owed to votes specifically against Mr. Trudeau. It would follow that, if he retired, the party might hope to win once again because of its strong centrist position. But Mr. Trudeau is not the retiring sort.

He is now in his 11th year as prime minister. He has been in power longer than the head of any other government among the

world's major democracies. A man of brilliance and style, he has devoted himself above all to the cause of national unity. He came to office as the man who, more than any other, might be able to hold the French-speaking and English-speaking populations together. A decade later, the separatist movement now seems in fact to be losing momentum. The separatists who control the Quebec provincial government get more and more vague about the promised referendum on Quebec's independence, and more and more defensive about Quebec's disproportionately severe economic troubles. Stagnation is simultaneously undermining both Mr. Trudeau's position and that of his separatist enemies.

The inflation rate in Canada is a little lower than in the United States. But unemployment, at 8.5 percent last month, is much higher. The Canadian dollar has been sinking on the international currency exchanges even faster than its U.S. cousin. There seems to be a current of thinking in the English-speaking provinces that Quebec separatism, Mr. Trudeau's special preoccupation, is a diminishing threat — while the state of the economy is a rising one. New circumstances sometimes require new politicians. The special elections have forced Canada to consider that thought, as the long winter arrives.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other U.S. Opinion

Equal Rights at Sea

U.S. District Court Judge John J. Sirica has opened up a can of worms with his ruling that Congress may not forbid Navy women from serving aboard ships at sea except for transports and hospital ships. Navy women had sued on the grounds that Congress would not let them serve at sea. The judge said this constituted a denial of women's equal rights.

Now we come to the problem. Suppose Navy men were to bring a class action suit that argues their sex was being denied equal rights. Suppose male sailors were to contend that being required to serve at sea — especially in time of war or in some equivalent

dangerous situation — constituted a denial of their equal rights. Why should men sailors be forced to risk their lives in the service, while women are not?

Make no mistake about it, if women volunteers were "required" to serve long tours of duty at sea, would they enlist in the same proportions as men? If women could be assigned by the Navy to hazardous duty, would they sign up in the same numbers?

Take away this female advantage and require them to serve in war areas, and wouldn't recruitment of women be likely to drop?

— From the Newport, R.I. Daily News.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 20, 1903

NEW YORK — The much heralded evangelist Dr. Dowie, recently arrived with his crowd of "Zionites," was soundly hissed at his first speech at Madison Square Garden last night. Although backed by well-drilled choruses, Dr. Dowie's presentation was unappealing, the range of his voice being limited and his tones harsh. The tired, disgruntled "Zionites" gathered this morning to receive consolation from the new Elijah. Only a few were overcoats; the rest shiveringly made their way to their seats when the "prophet's" closed carriage arrived.

Fifty Years Ago

October 20, 1928

BUDAPEST — There was another outbreak of anti-Semitism in the university here today, the Jewish students being driven out of the classrooms. The rioting was a protest against the government's recent policy of permitting the admittance to the university courses of a greater number of Jews than heretofore. Several Jewish students were hurt, but one who was badly beaten was found to be not a Jew. The university administration helped the rioters pinpoint students of Jewish descent. Later that evening, marching students attacked Jews seen out in the streets.



Defense: Dilemma for Tokyo

By Ken Ishii

TOKYO — Under other circumstances, in another country, it might have been passed off as a storm in a teacup, but the controversy touched off by the recent suggestion by Gen. Kurisu that the Japanese defense forces might have to resort to "extralegal" action in the event of a surprise attack is still smoldering.

The chairman of the joint chiefs of staff of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces, who resigned in the wake of the criticism aroused by his statement, was referring to the fact that under Japanese defense laws, the JSDF cannot go into action without the specific authorization of the Diet. He was saying, in effect, that if Japan was taken by surprise by an armed attack on its territory, it might be necessary for the JSDF to go into action without waiting for the Diet's prior permission, rather than stand by idly until it was perhaps too late.

To some, the general was merely stating the obvious, but in a country wrapped up in an almost fanatical aversion to the use of force under any circumstances, his remarks played right into the hands of the political opposition. In heated Diet debate, Premier Fukuda stressed he had no intention of allowing the military to usurp control over the defense forces from the civilian establishment. The government's latest white paper on defense also makes a point of emphasizing that Japan's defense capability "is always placed under civilian control."

Not Comfortable

Ever since Gen. MacArthur ordered Japan to set up a para-military police reserve, which grew into today's JSDF, the Japanese have never been totally comfortable with the military presence.

Deeply seared by the national destruction into which their military rulers led them in World War II, Japanese welcomed Article 9 of their postwar Constitution categorically renouncing war and the possession of arms forever. Later, the inconsistency of the JSDF's existence with the constitutional ban on arms was justified with the explanation — upheld by the Supreme Court — that Article 9 did not deny Japan the right to defend itself.

Nevertheless, Japan has kept its defense spending to a minimum, which it has been able to do under the protective umbrella of its security treaty with the United States. In the event of a major attack, the United States would come to Japan's aid.

However, few Japanese, the specialists excepted, have ever given much thought to what the JSDF would actually do in a crisis. Though the majority of Japanese, according to recent polls, no longer disapprove of the defense forces, the possibility that they might one day be called into action has seemed too remote to be worth thinking about seriously. Most Japanese seem to consider the JSDF's primary role to be disaster relief.

Face the Fact

What Gen. Kurisu did was to help force Japanese to face the fact that their army, navy and air force are more than cosmetic appendages to their nationhood.

Actually, a study has been in progress since last year on "legal questions related to the effective and smooth implementation by the defense forces of their responsibility should they be ordered into defensive action under Article 76 of the Defense Forces Law," to quote a JSDF release.

This is the article allowing the premier to order the JSDF into action — against armed aggression against Japanese territory proper —

with the Diet's consent. The article also allows him to order the defense forces into action and obtain Diet approval afterwards "in the event of extreme emergency."

A defense official explained: "Until recently, it was thought that existing laws spelling out the supremacy of civilian control over the defense forces was sufficient, but now there is an awareness that perhaps we haven't covered all the points necessary to maintain an adequate defense posture after [note the after] the JSDF is ordered into action, such as calling up reserves, procuring materiel, and so on."

Opposition

Gen. Kurisu's reference to "extralegal action" was to that possible time span before the Diet's order.

If Japan is attacked before the premier can make a decision, why not let the JSDF counterattack before it is too late and obtain the premier's approval afterwards? This line of reasoning, clearly, the Japanese are confronted with a dilemma. But at least there is now a cognizance that the dilemma exists.

A related aspect that has so far not been publicly raised is that U.S. forces in Japan operate under their own chain of command. In the event of an attack on Japan, their response would not be circumscribed by the restrictions of Japanese defense laws.

Emergency

In an actual emergency, there would obviously be close coordination between the two countries, but in theory, U.S. forces — principally the Air Force — could be repelling surprise assault on Japanese territory while the JSDF stood by waiting for the premier to act.

Such U.S. action would not come under the Security Treaty's prior consultation clause. This clause re-

quires the United States to consult beforehand with Japan only on major changes in the deployment into Japan of U.S. military equipment, and on the use of Japan-based U.S. forces for action outside Japan.

One Japanese official noted: "In other countries, armed forces exist by definition to repel armed aggression, and special laws are not considered necessary to get the military into action if aggression occurs. But in Japan, nothing can be done except within the framework of the law, in this case Article 76. In this sense, Japan is probably unique."

He may be right.

The New Pope's Army

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — With the election of Pope John Paul II of Poland, Stalin's mocking question — "How many divisions does the pope have?" — takes on a different meaning.

The answer probably is: "Quite a few." In Poland, the new pontiff has not only divisions but an army of the faithful. In the rest of Communist Eastern Europe, including not only Czechoslovakia and Hungary but East Germany, the temporal and political world of Communism is now probably going to have to deal with the spiritual world of Catholicism in different terms.

In his first formal address to the cardinals in the Sixtine Chapel, the new Pope said that he wanted to reach out "to all people and to those who are oppressed by whatever injustices or discrimination — whether it has to do with economy, life in society, political life or the freedom of conscience..."

self a branch of the Reformation school (i.e., the Church would voluntarily reform itself, and had no need of Luther, or others), which blames the public for finding out federal crimes and abuses. Kraft would gain support in the criminal law by advancing the theory that the prosecution merely embarrasses a suspect by calling attention to the arrest of the suspect in open court.

It is to the credit of U.S. society, for its tolerance and fostering openness, to its fine news agencies and television networks, and to its open form of government itself, that such callous episodes as Nosenko's three-and-a-half-year imprisonment, and Mr. Schevchenko's high-on-the-hog living at CIA expense, have been exposed for all to see.

I have a sneaking suspicion that Mr. Kraft might be better at home with the CIA and its policies than with the policies of the U.S. press or the U.S. people.

J.M.B. CRAWFORD.

London.

Gloomy Note

Warren Johnson's "A New Social Logic Coming: Frugality," (IHT Oct. 10) strikes a currently popular gloomy note in certain economic circles but his assertions as to the facts supporting his thesis vary considerably from what we know.

His main proposition is that of the Club of Rome — we are running out of resources for which new technology is not providing substitutes and we must therefore reduce consumption. Johnson's new angle is to combine the "small is beautiful" motif with this forecast by suggesting that the way out is to reorganize society in small country communities. Indeed, this will im-

Legislative Sleeper Aimed at Scandals

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — When a president or his friends are suspected of wrongdoing, who investigates and enforces the law against them?

Again and again in our history, we have argued that U.S. version of the ancient political question: Who guards the guardians? Each time an ad hoc answer has emerged from the political mix of Congress, the executive and public opinion.

But the next time there is a Teapot Dome or Watergate or Bert Lance affair, if there is a next time, the question may answer itself. That surprising possibility arises from a bill that Congress passed in the final hours of the session last weekend. Hardly anyone noticed, in the rush, but it is legislation with a claim to attention.

The bill establishes a permanent mechanism to deal with charges that high government officials have violated the law. Whenever such charges have weight, a special prosecutor will be appointed. The awkward and inevitably political decision over whether to appoint one will be taken out of the hands of future presidents and Congresses.

Insulate

Watergate gave currency to the idea of the special prosecutor. The integrity and performance of Archibald Cox and his successors made it seem the ideal device to insulate law enforcement from politics. But applying the model to long-term reforms turned out to be less simple than it seemed.

One proposal was to have a permanent special prosecutor's office, with a substantial staff, that would take over from the Justice Department any case believed to involve official wrongdoing. But critics doubted that outstanding lawyers would be attracted to a job with such indefinite duties. They argued, moreover, that such a permanent office would trivialize the idea — that a special prosecutor should be an exceptional device, reserved for serious occasions.

A full-time office of special prosecutor might also weaken the necessary responsibility of the attorney general for law enforcement. That was generally the view of both Democrats and Republicans who had held the job recently, and their opposition was telling.

But there are also dangers of leaving the problem unsettled, with no regular mechanism established. Then every time someone charges a high official with something, there are political demands for a special prosecutor — as in the Lance case. If the executive branch says no, it may be playing politics, or even, as some say, it may not be believed. And charges may turn out to be frivolous. It would be unfair before investigating them to make

them look grave by the dramatic step of appointing a special prosecutor.

The bill that passed Congress was drafted to meet those objections. Its principal sponsor was Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., and it had President Carter's support. It passed as part of a package of ethics legislation.

The mechanism set up will begin operating whenever the Justice Department is given specific charges of federal crimes by a president, vice president, high federal official or party officer. The department will then have 90 days to investigate. Then the case will go automatically to a special division of the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington.

If the department finds that the charges are frivolous or unsubstantiated, the attorney general will so advise the court in a memorandum. That will end the matter — except that the attorney general will continue to bear the political responsibility for his conduct of the investigation.

If after the 90 days the attorney general tells the court that there is reason to prosecute or investigate further, or if he fails to say anything, then the bill requires the court to appoint a temporary special prosecutor for that case. The only exception to the rule would be if the attorney general found that the Justice Department could handle the case itself because there was no conflict of interest — and if the court agreed with that conclusion.

Criticism

The involvement of a court in the process will doubtless meet some criticism. When President Richard Nixon fired Cox, a proposal for a judicially appointed replacement drew objections on that ground and was blocked in the Senate Judiciary Committee. But an often forgotten provision of the Constitution specifically allows the Congress to vest the appointment of officials in the federal courts, and the judges now do fill temporary vacancies among the regular federal prosecutors.

One other provision of the bill is worth noting. It would create an office of senate legal counsel — for the Senate alone, because the House objected. This will be the first time either body of Congress has a full-time legal staff to represent it in the courts, intervene in cases and so on. The step is a symptom of the fact that more and more issues are now being litigated and that the Senate wants to be heard on them. None of this sounds, or is, revolutionary. But the bill is an indication of what I think is a trend: Toward legislation that aims not at broad social change but at reform of the government structure.

Changes

There will probably be no major confrontations about all this in Eastern Europe, but there will undoubtedly be important changes in subtle ways.

The new Pope's inaugural Mass in St. Peter's Basilica will be seen by television all over Eastern Europe.

Presumably, at some point, John Paul II will go home as the supreme pontiff to the ancient see of Cracow and there again proclaim his faith.

Time, space and politics as well as religion, are bound to be affected by all this. John Paul II is just beyond middle-fifties — younger than most political leaders in the world. With luck, he will outlast them all and could even exercise his influence in the Roman Catholic Church until the end of the century.

Satellite TV?

In the next decade, the likelihood is that we will have world satellite television in which ideas will not only cross the Iron Curtain but vault the continents.

Then it will seem much more if the spiritual world really reaches out "to all the people — and to those who are oppressed by whatever injustices or discrimination..."

So the more you look at this decision in Rome and this Pope with his quiet eyes and jut jaw, the more important it seems. It may be that John Paul II has more "divisions" than Stalin ever imagined. The question now is how he will use them in the years ahead.

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Obituaries

Ramon Mercader, 64,
Assassinated Trotsky

MOSCOW, Oct. 20 (Reuters)—Ramon Mercader, the Spaniard who assassinated Trotsky in Mexico in 1940, died Wednesday in Havana, sources close to his family said yesterday.

The sources said that his body could be cremated in Cuba and the ashes flown to the Soviet Union on Monday, apparently for burial in a place of honor in Moscow.

Earlier this month, Mercader's younger brother, Luis, who has lived in the Soviet Union since 1939, said Ramon—who was 64—had gone to Havana early in 1977 for treatment for cancer.

Ramon Mercader insisted throughout hours of questioning after Trotsky's murder that his motives for killing the former Soviet leader were only personal and that he had acted alone. But most writers outside the Soviet Union expressed the conviction that he acted on behalf of Stalin, Trotsky's arch-enemy.

Trotsky, one of the leaders of the Bolshevik Revolution and subsequently Soviet foreign minister, was shot and killed in Mexico City in 1940. He was living in exile after losing a bitter struggle with Stalin.

Attorney General P. Morozov, Trotsky's defense lawyer, said that Mercader was an alarm. Mercader was arrested in 1939 and sentenced to 30 years in jail.

When he was freed in 1961, he went to Czechoslovakia and shortly thereafter, according to an interview with a Czech reporter last year—came to Moscow.

The Soviet Union has never publicly acknowledged that he was acting on behalf of Stalin.

Gunnar Nilsson
LONDON, Oct. 20 (UPI)—Swedish Formula One racing driver

Gunnar Nilsson, 29, a man of "plain unsplendidness," died today after a nine-month fight against cancer and a summer-long campaign to raise research funds to combat the disease.

"He showed a lack of care for his own safety just like when he was driving his motor car," said Dr. Daniel O'Connell, head of the radiotherapy unit at London's Charing Cross Hospital, where Mr. Nilsson's rare form of testicular cancer was first diagnosed.

Mr. Nilsson took part in 35 grand-prix races in 1976 and 1977 as the No. 2 driver to Mario Andretti on Colin Chapman's Lotus team. His only F1 victory came in the 1977 Belgian Grand Prix.

Many of the leaders of the Grand Prix world came to his bedside last week, including Jackie Stewart and Ken Tyrrell, the man who once touted him as a future world champion.

Bernie Ecclestone, head of the Formula 1 Constructors Association, pledged to arrange a special race to raise funds for cancer treatment.

Mr. Nilsson, the son of a building contractor from Helsingborg, began racing comparatively late, when he was 24. He had been a radio officer in the Swedish submarine service.

Stephen Kennedy
SAN DIEGO, Oct. 20 (AP)—Stephen Kennedy, 72, New York City police commissioner from 1955 to 1961, died Tuesday, family members announced.

Mr. Kennedy worked his way up from patrolman, and he spent 33 years with the New York City police department. He moved to San Diego in 1972.

Recent Murders Involve Bulgarians

London: Death Stalks Political Emigres

By William Tuohy

LONDON, Oct. 20 — For generations, London has been considered among the safest of the world's major cities, where one could walk about unafraid at any hour of the night.

But in recent months, the streets of London have become a dangerous place for some, and the danger is straight out of a James Bond thriller.

The impeller are political refugees living here. To the consternation of Scotland Yard and counter-intelligence forces, they have become targets of their enemies.

The most recent outbreak of almost fictional intrigue involves defectors from Bulgaria, who may have been the victims of Eastern European secret service agents.

Playwright Dies Mysteriously
A Bulgarian playwright, Georgi Markov, 49, who worked as a translator and broadcaster for the British Broadcasting Corp., died Sept. 11 after a mysterious poisoning episode. On his way to the BBC office in central London, Mr. Markov was jabbed in the leg with an umbrella which he said was wielded by a man with a heavy foreign accent who said, "I'm sorry."

Then another BBC broadcaster, Vladimir Simonov, 30, was found in his apartment, dead from an apparent fall. The fall may have been accidental but police have not ruled out foul play.

In the case of Mr. Markov, an examination turned up a tiny pellet in his leg which contained a nontraceable toxic substance.

When this became known, another prominent Bulgarian defector, Vladimir Kostov, reported in Paris that he had felt a sting outside a subway station and was ill for several days. On learning of Mr.

Markov's death, Mr. Kostov was examined and a similar pellet was found in his back.

Arabs Battle
But the Bulgarians are only the most recent foreigners involved with political violence in London.

In the last two years, violence between various Arab political factions has turned London into a battleground.

Last year, the former premier of Yemen, Abdullah Qadhi al-Hagari, his wife, and an aide were shot outside a hotel near Hyde Park, and two Syrians were killed when their car exploded in London's fashionable West End.

Last July, the spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization, Said Hammami, was shot by another Arab in his Mayfair office.

The former Iraqi premier, Abdel Rezzak el-Nayef, was assassinated outside the Intercontinental Hotel. And Iraqi Ambassador Taha al-Dawood narrowly missed injury in a grenade attack outside his embassy.

The surge in political murders in London has occurred as police, intelligence, and security forces have reduced the terrorism of the Irish Republican Army to negligible proportions in England. But if Irish terrorists are finding it more difficult to operate in London, Arab and East European agents have found it easier, perhaps because the security forces have been deployed against terrorists aiming at British targets.

Difficult to Trace
A senior Scotland Yard official said: "Most of the Arabs doing harm



Ramon Mercader, in a Mexican jail in the 1950s.

Student, Worker Protests
Paralyze Traffic in Paris

PARIS, Oct. 20 (UPI)—Demonstrations by shipyard workers, clerks, motorcyclists, city employees and high school students tied up Paris traffic today, accentuating the atmosphere of social unrest throughout the French capital.

According to trade unions, 5,000 shipyard workers, who came to Paris for the protest, marched to the Place de l'Opera in the center of the city to call attention to rising unemployment in their trade.

Several hundred city employees marched from city hall to the Place

de la Concorde to demand better wages and working conditions. Across the Seine River, hundreds of clerks gathered also to demand higher salaries and improved job security.

Motorcycle Protest
Later in the day, associations of motorcyclists announced that their members would cruise through Paris, from the Bastille in the eastern part of the city, to the Champs Elysees, to protest a threatened ban on large motorcycles and to demand a more active government policy in favor of motorcycles.

Cartons and cans of garbage have accumulated on Paris sidewalks all week because of a strike of garbage truck drivers demanding higher pay and more manpower.

Students of Paris high schools also staged a protest march at the Place de la Bourse to demand more teachers. They burst into the Paris stock exchange and scuffled briefly with exchange employees. Police said that several glass panels in the Bourse building were shattered but that no one was hurt.

Railroad Strike
Wednesday, hundreds of railroad workers stayed off the job to protest the deterioration of their working conditions and the lack of personnel. Post office workers announced that they will stage a 24-hour strike Oct. 24 to demand better pay and better security measures at post offices.

In addition to the specific demands expressed by the different groups of demonstrators, all protested France's growing unemployment, now affecting 1,284,600 persons or 6 percent of the work force and rising inflation expected to be more than 10 percent by the end of the year.

U.S. Data Show Lung Cancer Up Among Women
WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—Lung cancer, by far the deadliest of the three most common cancers, has increased dramatically among U.S. women in this decade, according to a statistical report published yesterday.

The National Cancer Institute, said its new figures, when compared with the last major survey conducted for 1969-1971, indicate that cancer cases overall have been increasing 1 to 2 percent a year since 1970, but that the lung cancer rate among white women has risen 8 percent a year and among black women nearly 10 percent. There have also been substantial increases in cancer of the uterus, but that is not considered as deadly a disease.

Previously noted declines in the rate of cervical cancer in women and stomach cancer among men and women appear to be continuing, the figures indicate.

Colon and rectal cancers, breast cancer and lung cancer are by far the most common, occurring nearly twice as often as any other form of the disease. The report indicates that only 12 percent of lung-cancer victims survive as long as three years, while nearly four out of five women with breast cancer are still alive three years later, and about half of those with cancer of the colon live at least three years.

Intimidation Factor
In seeking a motive for the murder of Mr. Markov, police have suggested that his broadcasts may have provoked the regime of Todor Zhivkov, the pro-Soviet Bulgarian Communist Party leader.

BBC officials said that Mr. Markov often translated news reports into Bulgarian, read them, and did occasional features of interest to the Bulgarian audience. However, he also wrote scripts for Radio Free Europe, a U.S. station in Munich that broadcasts to Eastern Europe.

Some intelligence specialists in London believe that the culprits may have been agents of the Soviet KGB. The most likely motive, according to this view, is to intimidate other Bulgarian and East European defectors from becoming involved in propaganda activities.

To combat the terrorism against political emigres, the police have strengthened the anti-terrorist squad that works with Scotland Yard's Special Branch, the units that specialize in subversive activities. These units have liaison with the British secret intelligence service, which can provide tips and leads.

Clear Attack
Mr. Heath's remarks appeared clearly directed against Mrs. Thatcher, who, in a major speech at the end of the Conservative Party's annual conference a week ago, rejected any rigid ceiling on pay, boosted and said the unions should be allowed to negotiate "responsibly."

French Communist Party Withdrawing to 'Ghetto'

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, Oct. 20 (NYT)—With its leadership and its policies under mounting attack by disillusioned members of various views, the French Communist Party is withdrawing into isolation.

The debate has been simmering in the party since the defeat of the left in French legislative elections in March, a defeat which their Socialist allies and some Communists blame on a waffling party line and a wrong-headed leadership.

The internal quarrel, only occasionally audible under the cover of party discipline, continues. The struggle could change before a new position is fixed at next year's party congress. But the way things are going, there is likelihood of a return to what French commentators call "the ghetto," deliberate detachment from the main currents of political life.

That would break the movement of Eurocommunism, already divided since the breach of the alliance between French Communists and Socialists in September of last year. The Eurocommunist parties—French, Italian, Spanish—never did reach agreement on many basic points. But for a period of two years, their policies were converging and appeared to be leading them toward joint positions on electoral success and independence from Moscow.

Parties Diverge

Now they are preoccupied with internal problems and once again diverging. Moscow has made an inverted note of the receding Eurocommunist tide, with a commentary congratulating the Western Communist parties on their evolving attitudes.

The latest open attack on its stand from within the French party came from Guy Konopnicki, a member of the executive committee of the Communist Youth Movement and an editor of the party's intellectual weekly "New France."

In a letter to Le Monde, he announced that he was quitting the Communists, saying "my party has lost its eyes and its memory."

The importance of Mr. Konopnicki's statement, harsh even for a defector, was that it took the party to task from a revolutionary point of view rather than one of criticizing its failure to appeal to more moderate Frenchmen.

Italy Strike Halts Alitalia

ROME, Oct. 20 (AP)—A 24-hour nationwide strike today by flight attendants forced the cancellation of all domestic and international flights of Alitalia Airlines at Italy's major airports.

The French Communists have been extremely sensitive to attacks from their left, especially since they lost control of anti-establishment feelings in the upheavals of May, 1968. At times they criticized their Italian comrades for opening the way to the Red Brigades by moving too much toward the center.

Mr. Konopnicki's words were scathing, both on the internal and international fronts. He said that the party's strategy since the 1968s was based on the conviction that "the power of the Soviet Union constituted a deterrent guarantee" in case the left won elections. The abandonment of revolutionary tactics in favor of an electoral appeal strengthens the belief that if the Communists won in France, Moscow would keep them in power.

"Now, alas," he continued, "we know that Brezhnev and his friends

are the last in the world to want France to establish a socialism which they are disfiguring in their own country."

He attacked the Russians for mounting "the worst anti-Semitic program since Hitler" and the French Communists for fighting to liberate the head of the Chilean Communist Party "while we primarily forget our Comrade Alexander Dubcek," the deposed leader of Prague's 1968 reform effort.

Call for Support

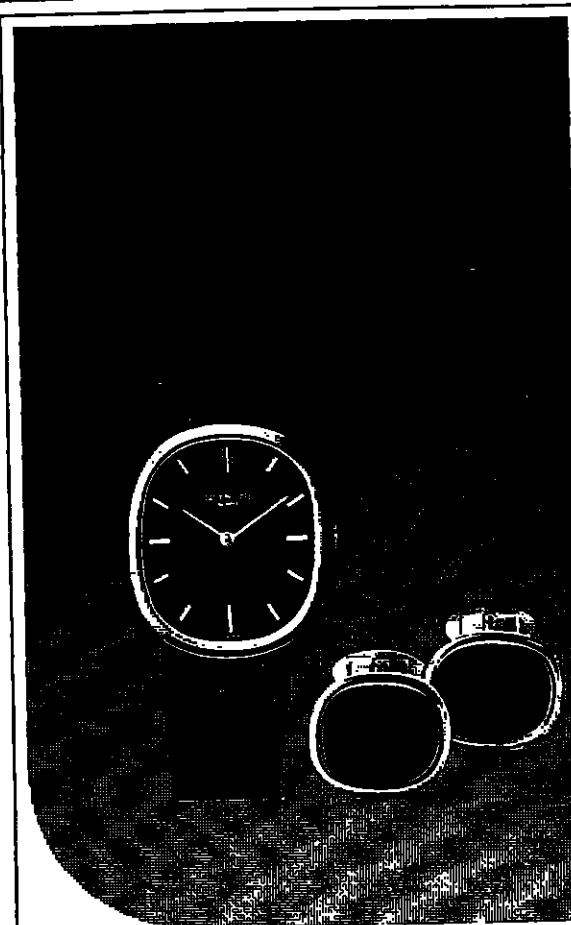
"We have nothing to do with Brezhnev and his lackeys," the letter said, calling for support "to all those who fight bureaucracy in the U.S.S.R. and other socialist countries."

Etienne Fajon, a veteran leader, wrote in the party's paper

"Humanite that 'our enterprise of truth... must guard against the setback of judging our party's past negatively because it contains some imperfections. That would be the biggest mistake of all.'"

It is evident, behind the veil of traditional Communist discretion, that many party officials are torn between nostalgia for the simple, absolute pro-Soviet faith of the past and concern at the failure to spread its influence in France. Renewal and fresh attitudes have been proclaimed repeatedly, only to slip off and reveal the attachment to old habits.

Since this is a period of economic contraction in France, with high unemployment and widespread dissatisfaction among workers, it is a time when the Communists might expect to be gaining sympathizers and increasing influence.



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Austria (air)	\$28.00	\$14.00	\$7.00	Japan (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75	Portugal (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75
Belgium (air)	\$28.00	\$14.00	\$7.00	Kenya (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75	Romania (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75
Bolivia (air)	\$28.00	\$14.00	\$7.00	Libya (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75	Saudi Arabia (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75
Brazil (air)	\$28.00	\$14.00	\$7.00	Madagascar (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75	Singapore (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75
Bulgaria (air)	\$28.00	\$14.00	\$7.00	Mali (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75	S. America (air)	\$28.00	\$14.00	\$7.00
Canada (air)	\$28.00	\$14.00	\$7.00	Mexico (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75	Spain (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75
Chile (air)	\$28.00	\$14.00	\$7.00	Morocco (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75	Switzerland (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75
China (air)	\$28.00	\$14.00	\$7.00	Nepal (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75	Taiwan (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75
Columbia (air)	\$28.00	\$14.00	\$7.00	Netherlands (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75	Thailand (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75
Costa Rica (air)	\$28.00	\$14.00	\$7.00	New Zealand (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75	Tunisia (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75
Cuba (air)	\$28.00	\$14.00	\$7.00	Norway (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75	U.A.R. (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75
Czechoslovakia (air)	\$28.00	\$14.00	\$7.00	Poland (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75	U.S.S.R. (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75
Denmark (air)	\$28.00	\$14.00	\$7.00	Portugal (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75	U.S.A. (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75
Ecuador (air)	\$28.00	\$14.00	\$7.00	Romania (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75	Yugoslavia (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75
El Salvador (air)	\$28.00	\$14.00	\$7.00	Saudi Arabia (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75	Zaire (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75
Finland (air)	\$28.00	\$14.00	\$7.00	Senegal (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75				
France (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75	Singapore (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75				
Germany (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75	South Africa (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75				
Ghana (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75	Spain (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75				
Greece (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75	Sweden (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75				
Haiti (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75	Singapore (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75				
Honduras (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75	South Africa (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75				
India (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75	Spain (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75				
Indonesia (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75	Sweden (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75				
Ireland (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75	Switzerland (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75				
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Japan (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75	Tunisia (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75				
Kenya (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75	U.A.R. (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75				
Libya (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75	U.S.S.R. (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75				
Madagascar (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75	U.S.A. (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75				
Mali (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75	Yugoslavia (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75				
Morocco (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75	Zaire (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75				
Nepal (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75								
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Yugoslavia (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75								
Zaire (air)	\$27.00	\$13.50	\$6.75								

Conventional 19th-Century Painting Makes Strong Comeback

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Recent Paintings

are visible—all are so much as in a snapshot as to have been unthinkably 20 or 30 years earlier.

Painters began to single out street scenes and handle them like the close-ups of a photographer. In 1882 Alfredo Ricci painted a knife grinder, cropping part of the body wheel on the right side of the picture in a way that none of his predecessors would have considered. The setting itself is photographic: the knife is shown standing against a blank wall, without perspective—a total break with tradition, although Ricci's careful, realistic manner is anything but revolutionary.

Ideological Rift

By then the break between the new avant garde school—Impressionism and Pointillism—and the bulk of the painters was complete.

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phased by Wednesday's sale strongly suggests that the apparent conversion of the public to impressionism and later movements have from complete or lasting. The steep prices paid for academic painting show that it is not just a substitute for better paintings that have become too dear.

\$1.5 Million

Paid for Miro

Work in Japan

TOKYO, Oct. 20 (AP) — The Fukuoka Municipal Art Museum has purchased a 1945 Joan Miro painting for 288,600,000 yen (about \$1.55 million), the city's culture committee told the city assembly.

The surrealist painting, "Dance Listening to Organ Music in Gothic Church," is the most the Japanese have ever paid for a Miro.

Other Miros bought by the Japanese are in the National International Museum in Tokyo.

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Comoros: A Path to Democracy

By David Lamb

MORONI, the Comoros — Here in the Indian Ocean, on a cluster of African islands known best for poverty and perfume, a bizarre drama has ended 33 months of national insanity and set this country on the path toward democracy.

The cast of characters, living and dead, include a president nicknamed the Madman of Moroni, a white mercenary looking for a home and a winning side after 23 years of losing, and two wealthy exiles, one of them a deposed Comoran president who lived in Paris while plotting their return to this archipelago midway between Madagascar and Mozambique.

The four had known each other before, both as enemies and friends, in the early days of the Comoros' hapless independence from France. Now, several double crosses later, they were playing out what was perhaps Africa's first civil war in the name of democracy and capitalism.

The so-called Madman of Moroni was Ali Solih, 41, an atheist who had subjected his 300,000 citizens to a parody of the Chinese revolution. He replaced the civil service with illiterate teen-agers, lowered the voting age to 14, burned 134 years of French administrative records, banned Moslem traditions, declared himself a prophet and ordered all the dogs in the country killed when he had a vision of a man with a dog trying to assassinate him.

"He seemed normal enough and full of ideas at first," Solih's former premier, Abbas Jassid, recalled recently. "But at the end he was clearly crazy. He wouldn't leave his house for months at a time, and he stayed up all night watching movies and drinking whiskey and smoking hashish and injecting something into his arm. During the day he took Valium pills and stumbled around with big, bloodshot eyes."

"I tried to tell him, we cannot run a country like this, with teenagers in charge of the ministries, with so many people getting killed and jailed. But he said the whiskey and hashish gave him clear visions for the future. Then he put my mother in prison. She's 75."

Veteran Mercenary

The mercenary was Bob Denard, 50, who had fought in wars for more than two decades from Indochina to Africa. The Comoros, the Frenchman was to say later, was one of the last African countries that a handful of freelance soldiers could still take over. Other African armies were getting stronger, and his was a profession without a future, he said.

"A man reaches a point in his life when he sees it's time to settle down and he selects a place," Denard said. "I can eat well here, drink, sleep, make love. There you have it. If the people want me, it will take 100,000 Cubans to get us off these islands."



Ahmed Abdullah and, at left, Bob Denard with Comorans.

The exiles in Paris were Ahmed Abdullah, 59 — who was the president of the Comoros during its first 28 days of independence, before being overthrown by Solih with Denard's help — and Moroni businessman Mohammed Ahmed, 62, who mortgaged his Paris apartment to help finance the \$2 million coup that took place last May 13 after a year of planning.

"Our country has been very sick, run by a lunatic for nearly three years," Abdullah, who was restored to the presidency, said recently. "Few men in Africa have done to their country what Ali Solih did to us. We have a heavy job ahead of us to recover. We know that. Despite Solih, we are not fools."

Solih's 35-month draconian rule — referred to here as the black period — was extraordinary. Boasting that he had changed the people's mentality, Solih nationalized everything from the taxis to the small fishing boats, gave bands of youths things called *blancs* to terrorize and kill in the name of revolution, forbade Moslem women to wear black veils and once stormed into a mosque raging: "Go ahead. Call on God. See if he answers."

Normal Enough

Life had been normal enough in this pleasant, white-washed Arabic capital of 15,000 persons the night before the May coup. The people had been treated to the common spectacle of seeing prisoners marched through the narrow streets in sackcloth, their shaven heads and faces painted in white stripes while a man with a megaphone announced their alleged offenses.

The island's largest hotel, the 25-room Isandara, was empty and the 20-year-old barman, Youssef Zoubair, whiled away the hours playing ping-pong with the cook in the lobby and watching lizards

scurry along the walls. "It had been a year at least since we had seen a tourist," he said. Down the road, in the seaside military camp a mile away, Abdul Mdhama, 49, Abdullah's former top adviser, was completing his second year of imprisonment in a windowless cell. He had finished his daily meal of rice and beans and settled down with the three former ministers with whom he shared the 6-by-6 foot cubicle, wondering if the whispered rumors of a pending coup were true.

Ali Solih had heard those rumors, too. But Jean Guisou, a French mercenary who had come here with Denard in 1975 and stayed to train the president's bodyguards, convinced Solih that the threat came from the island of Anjouan. Now betrayed by even his most trusted friends, Solih sent the main unit of his 2,000-man army to Anjouan, leaving this main island of Grande Comore vulnerable to attack.

Solih was in his hilltop villa. His two teen-age mistresses were upstairs. Until well past midnight, he sat drinking brandy with Olachary Christian, a French shipping agent who had invited himself for an evening of idle conversation. Christian had ended up on the shore end of several business deals with Solih and now his allegiances were with Bob Denard, who at that moment was waiting off the coast in a trawler. With Denard were a German shepherd dog and 30 of *les affreux* — the terrible ones, as white mercenaries are known in black Africa.

Denard, an anti-Communist who says that he fights for morality as well as money, had been on the losing side in Angola, Zaire, Nigeria and many other places that he will not discuss. He is among the most hated men in Africa, where it had been hoped that the trial and exe-

cution of mercenaries in Angola two years ago would end the scourge of mercenaries. Such was not to be.

Rusting Trawler

Financed by Abdullah and Ahmed, Denard set off from Europe in April, he says, in a rusting, 30-year-old trawler, the *Masiva*. Except for one Briton and two Germans, his handpicked crew was French and Belgian. Each man had his specialty, ranging from communications to munitions. They left under the guise of making mineral surveys in Argentina, but when they reached the Cape of Good Hope, Denard recalled, they simply turned left instead of right.

Shortly before 4 a.m. on May 13, Denard received the radio message from Moroni that Solih's full of brandy, had fallen asleep. The mercenaries slipped into three rubber rafts and paddled to a sandy beach, their faces blackened, carrying sawed-off shotguns and grenades. Worshippers at the mosque across the street watched in disbelief.

The mercenaries split into three groups. One moved on foot along the coastal road to the radio station, another up the hill to Solih's villa, a third north to the military camp near the Isandara Hotel.

In three hours it was over. Thirty men had captured a country. Ten Comoran soldiers were killed. The others, along with 80 Tanzanian military advisers, fled or were captured. One mercenary sprained his back in the assault. By breakfast, Denard was on the phone to Paris, telling Abdullah, "Solih's under house arrest, the army's surrendered, the people are overjoyed. You can come back as soon as we clean up things a bit."

Africa reacted with shocked indignation. Ugandan President Idi Amin,

who has used a few mercenaries himself — Palestinians, Pakistanis and Cubans — said he would lead a parachute drop on the Comoros to throw Denard into the Indian Ocean.

Assailed

Seychelles President Albert Rene, who had come to power a year earlier in a coup led by black Tanzanian mercenaries, said that the white mercenaries "must be sent packing." Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, who supported the despotic Moroni regime because Solih claimed to be a Socialist, helped have the new government thrown out of the annual Organization of African Unity summit in the Sudan. Madagascar cut communications to its neighbor.

"I don't know what the African countries are so upset about," Denard said. "At least they know where I am. If they drive me away I will disappear and who knows where I may show up next."

To the Comoran people, Denard had ended a nightmare. He was a hero and a liberator. They cheered him on the streets and sold T-shirts emblazoned with his name. And Denard responded by bestowing Comoran citizenship and the rank of colonel on himself, taking the Moslem name Moustapha Mouhadjou and announcing that he was hanging up his gun and setting in the Comoros forever.

His \$600-a-month soldiers moved into the Isandara Hotel, running up a \$50,000 bill that remains unpaid. Denard met a pretty 21-year-old receptionist at the hotel, Mazna, whom he married. By then, the mercenaries had gotten the phone working again, supervised the removal of garbage from the streets and made the C the removal of garbage from the streets and made the Comorans whitewash their scruffy homes. They had become the de facto rulers of the Comoros.

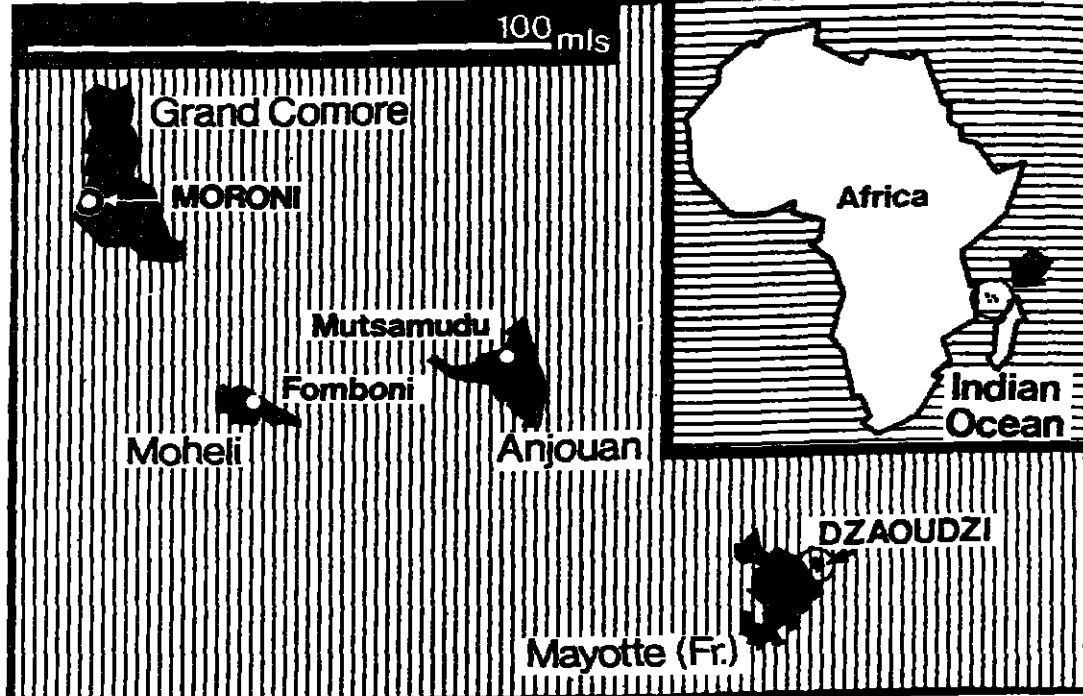
"I know mercenary is a dirty word in Africa," said the new minister of information, Hadji Hassanani, who had no other way to save the people and the country from the Solih regime.

"Is it any different that we used mercenaries when Ethiopia used Cubans and Chad used the French? Everyone picks his friends. And if you have a leak in the kitchen you call a plumber."

Solih Killed

On May 22, nine days after the coup, Abdullah returned from Paris and was greeted by 30,000 ecstatic Comorans. A week later, Solih was killed by mercenary guards, allegedly as he tried to escape from his villa where he was under house arrest, awaiting trial for misappropriating millions of dollars of aid money from China and Kuwait.

Denard loaded Solih's body into the back of an open Land Rover. There were two chest-high bullet holes in the president's white shirt. As the vehicle moved through Moroni, some bystanders hissed a



farewell. Just outside town, past the shuttered high school and the long-unused Parliament Building, Denard turned off the paved road and headed up a rocky track toward the 7,600-foot-high volcano, Kharthoum.

Solih's sister, Fatime, waited there in the village of Chouani near the small cement-block house that the president had built for his mother.

"Here is Ali Solih," Denard told the sister. "If you need some of my men to help dig a grave, I will get them. But I do not want a lot of people at the burial." Only a couple of youngsters showed up, and Solih was buried in his mother's backyard with his name scratched into the wet cement marker.

His mother, 79-year-old Mahamouda Mze, is a peasant of simple dignity and great warmth. Her small, dark living room stays cool even when the heat outside is unbearable. There is an old Marconi radio in the corner, useless because there is no electricity in the village. For decorative touches, she has placed a rear-view auto mirror and a vase of plastic roses on the table near the radio. She lights the kerosene lamp, the blazing sun outside invisible in the blackened chamber she seldom leaves.

"You know," she said, "my son was a good boy. He would come every month to bring me food and a few francs, and he was always talking about how he wanted to do something for his people. He said Communism was best for a poor country like this. He said African experiments with it had failed in places like Tanzania and every-

where but he was going to make it work here and all the world would look to the Comoros. "When he made the coup three years ago, I was scared. I did not want him to be president because I knew he would make many enemies."

Then, laughing, she said, "and tell me, this white European who comes to kill Ali Solih, who takes a Moslem name and prays at the mosque, do you not find that astonishing?"

That afternoon, Solih's successor, Abdullah, carried two chairs from his sweltering living room to the coolness of his backyard. When his visitor arrived, Abdullah was sitting there alone on his driveway, drinking ice water, there were no soldiers, aides or servants around. He lit a Pall Mall with a gold Dunhill lighter and, removing one sandal, placed his bare right foot into his lap, yoga-style.

Since returning to power, he has put adults back in charge of the ministries and sent the boys who used to run the country back to school. He has disbanded Solih's army and formed a new one of 300 political prisoners although 50 new ones have taken their place.

Political parties have been legalized, individual and religious freedoms have been restored, a presidential election has been scheduled for Sunday. The Chinese Embassy has been put on notice that the revolution is over, the economy is to be denationalized, foreign investment is to be encouraged, and a new constitution modeled on Western lines has been approved by the people.

Because the country has no newspaper and most people are illiterate, the constitution was read over the radio, a few pages a night, so the Comorans would know what they were voting on.

"After every storm there is a calm," Abdullah said. "For us, this is like starting our independence all over again. With help we can succeed. You look at countries like Kenya, Senegal, the Ivory Coast. They are just doing their work, building stability and prosperity, without getting bogged down in ideology. Those are the examples for us to follow."

One of Abdullah's first moves after taking power was to return to France, from which he had declared independence unilaterally in 1975. France had responded by ending its \$18 million annual subsidy, representing 80 percent of the Comoros' budget, and withdrawing its 500 teachers, doctors and technicians. Schools were closed, villages were abandoned, seriously ill patients had to be flown to Kenya, services such as telephones and gar-

bage collection sputtered, then stopped.

France agreed two months ago to protect the Comoros against outside attack and to renew its subsidy on one condition — the mercenaries had to leave. Recently the vanguard of 40 French military advisers arrived to replace the mercenaries in training a new army. A French charge d'affaires moved into Solih's hilltop house to prepare it for an ambassador. French doctors, teachers and technicians are on their way to Moroni. The remaining 15 mercenaries will be gone within a week, the government says.

"We had agreed to let Bob Denard stay," said Defense Minister Abbas Djoussouf, 35, who was Solih's first minister of foreign affairs before resigning in protest and being imprisoned.

"Denard said he was tired of the mercenary life. He has a lot of sympathy from the Comoran people. He freed us from being Solih's slaves. But it became obvious, because of the world's reaction, that if he stayed it would create many problems for us. He accepted that. He said he was obliged to go."

And so last month, on Sept. 27, after being honored at a state banquet, Denard bought up all the T-shirts in town bearing his name, drank his last bottle of local orange soda pop, said goodbye to his Comoran wife, collected the Zairian wife he had met during another war and, dressed in civilian clothes and carrying a duffel bag, drove to the seaside airport.

"Whatever some people in the world say," President Abdullah said, "you leave here a national hero. You can hold your head high."

At the airport, Denard boarded a cargo flight taking beef from Botswana to Paris, offered a salute to the gathered ministers and government officials and was gone, a winner at last but still a man without a home.

"We owe him a lot," said the defense minister. "Bob Denard can come back to the Comoros any time. As a tourist."

Los Angeles Times

Interpol Begins to Grow Into Its Image

Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, (IHT) — Interpol at last is catching up to its popular image as a sophisticated international crime-fighting organization. For most of its 35 years, the International Criminal Police Organization — "Interpol," its more familiar name, is really its cable address — amounted to little more than a theory of international police cooperation. Armed only with a set of largely antiquated files, it was little used and had little impact.

Although it is still far less than a world police force or a crack international detective squad, it has emerged as a permanent pivot of governments' expanding cooperation in international law enforcement, according to Interpol officials and other police sources.

Now with its own radio communications network, starting to computerize its files and at last deploying its first "Interpol agents," the Paris-based organization structures cooperation between police forces, tracks down fugitives across borders, issues wanted notices that work as international arrest warrants, pieces together intelligence on drug traffic and combats terrorism.

Files Upgraded

Interpol case files, once a repository of often-unverified information about convicts, now aim at big-time "internationals" and cases, ranging from the one-ton barrel of Lebanese hashish found in a villa rented by German automobile heiress Maria-Christina von Opel near St. Tropez, France, to the terrorist "Carlos" who led the Vienna raid on OPEC oil ministers.

Recognizing Interpol's value, key governments recently have upgraded their participation. In Western Europe today, the organization has produced enough results for governments to raise their contributions to the organization's \$6 million annual budget. Overcoming decades of American suspicions, Interpol has become a global ally of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency. Among East Bloc countries, Yugoslavia and Romania work actively with Interpol — forerunners "testing the water," some insiders believe, for Poland and perhaps even the Soviet Union and Cuba.

The outlook for Interpol today is radically different from what it was just five years ago, when the organization was hamstringing by political conflicts, short of money and so inefficient that simple police inquiries between European member forces could take weeks to answer.

Interpol now has offices in 126 countries. These National Central Bureaus (NCBs) are staffed by local police officers, who are designated by the member agencies in each country: the criminal police in France, the Bundeskriminalamt in West Germany, the Justice Department in the United States. The NCBs funnel the international police circulars and messages to

and from the police organizations in their own countries.

The machinery for international police cooperation has been built up gradually as Interpol's working practices won acceptance among police forces, where suspicion — even of other police — is an occupational trait. Although Interpol has no direct authority, its requests for action, transmitted on standard forms from one police force to another, have gained rising respect and impact.

Arrest Warrants

An Interpol arrest warrant, issued at the request of a member country, is a basis for provisional arrest, eliminating slow diplomatic exchanges.

Business is booming. The NCBs in France (on the Quai des Orfèvres in Paris) and in West Germany (in Wiesbaden) had similar case loads last year — about 100,000 messages, 350 local arrests on behalf of foreign police, nearly 200 citizens arrested abroad for extradition. "Member countries are getting their money's worth for their Interpol dues," a French official commented.

The Interpol iceberg has its tip in a General Secretariat located in an office building on a quiet side street in St. Cloud, a bedroom suburb of Paris. Unremarkable except for its slit windows and chain-link fence, the Interpol Secretariat — invisibly protected by radar scanners installed several years ago after an apparently motiveless bomb attack by two young Spaniards — houses the 300,000 central files, the international radio-teletype station and 200 international staff members serving the NCBs. The secretariat coordinates police cooperation on 35,000 cases last year while also analyzing crime trends, organizing police seminars and administering the organization.

Running the secretariat is Jean Nepote, a high-ranking French policeman who was assigned to Interpol in 1946 and then was elected to the top day-to-day job in 1963. After cautiously shepherding Interpol to its current credibility with governments, Mr. Nepote, 64, will retire this week.

His successor is expected to be Andre Boscard, 52, a French police officer with a Ph.D. in law, who moved to Interpol from the Paris police seven years ago. Like Mr. Nepote, his background is in staff work, not sleuthing.

Recent incumbents have all been French. France helped re-establish and expand Interpol after World War II by lending funds and personnel — a policy giving France, at comparatively little cost, a prestigious role in the international organization.

It is a key job. Interpol, recognized by the United Nations as a de facto intergovernmental body, remains a private organization, accountable, through the Secretary-General, to its own



An Interpol wanted-person flyer.

executive committee. The committee's 13 members, who include top law-enforcement men from Britain, West Germany, the United States, Canada and Sweden, are elected by the Interpol General Assembly. This year's session, attended by more than 100 national delegations, is being held now in Panama.

Mr. Nepote, a trim, slightly stooped man who wears his white hair in a crew cut, is credited with making Interpol flexible in its cooperation with police services, less narrowly bureaucratic and much more efficient.

During a recent interview in his 7th-floor office overlooking Paris and the Seine, Mr. Nepote was reluctant to divulge details of Interpol's anti-terrorism work, its newest major activity.

The subject is sensitive because Interpol's charter prohibits it from handling cases with a political character. However, other reliable sources were more forthcoming.

Terrorism ranks second to drug smuggling in Interpol's constellations, the sources said. "We couldn't refuse to handle terrorism, then still expect governments to go on paying their contributions," an official commented.

Interpol uses its worldwide radio network to flash warnings of planned terrorist strikes. Interpol radio is patched directly into the International Air Transport Association's separate network for flight security officers. Such an alert from Interpol-Beirut enabled Interpol-Nicosia to call down a Rome-bound airliner in time to

remove a bomb set to explode in mid-flight, saving the lives of 102 passengers.

Interpol has built up files on hundreds of terrorists implicated in operations claimed by organizations ranging from the Baader-Meinhof gang and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine to Croatian nationalist extremists and separatists of many countries.

National anti-terrorist squads have scored in a "number of cases" as a direct result of Interpol cooperation, sources said.

Interpol officials pointed out that the reports that the organization gets are mainly after-the-fact, not sensitive information about terrorist plans or fast-breaking crises. "Interpol guys are the first to admit that sensitive information is handled bilaterally between intelligence services, not Interpol," a knowledgeable specialist said.

Accepting their limitations, Interpol officials said the organization can never venture into the sensitive area of "suspects," particularly with the appearance of privacy legislation in the United States and other countries. To respect their "nonpolitical" charter, Interpol officials have worked out a doctrine of officially ignoring underground groups — which may claim a political motive and thus immunity from Interpol — while standing ready to tackle the same people, as individuals, once they are implicated in criminal acts like hostage-taking.

'Pragmatic'

Similarly, Interpol asks governments for "non-political" information about hijackings, usually the *modus operandi*, whether the act was perpetrated by dissidents escaping to the West or Japanese extremists seeking political concessions.

"We are pragmatic, not legalistic," Mr. Nepote said. "We have mapped out a common-sense terrain for our activities which governments do not complain about."

Despite its lack of spectacular coups, Interpol plays an important nuts-and-bolts role in the fight against terrorism, notably in prevention, and it holds anti-terrorism conferences every year or so. Although both Israel and radical Arab states send their professional policemen to participate, Interpol officials deny that any sensitive information has leaked. "Governments disclose here only what they want to — it's our system's strength and limitation," an organizer said.

But although a great deal of Interpol effort is involved with terrorism, the organization's main activity is its Narcotics Division. One-third of the budget is earmarked to fight drug traffic.

In a recent departure, Interpol regional liaison agents have been assigned to small groups of countries, shuttling between capitals to pull together the threads of international investigations.

This approach, an activism unprecedented for Interpol, is linked with the organization's new attempt to develop international criminal intelligence. Undercover information obtained by local police forces, pieced together with Interpol help, can enable a combined police swoop to intercept the traffickers.

Interpol has a catalyst role. "You have to understand a cop's mentality," explained Chief Superintendent Raymond Kendall, a Scotland Yard veteran who heads Interpol's crime divisions. "He won't confide his suspicions about upcoming jobs except to another professional he respects. Our regional agents are getting their confidences and putting together a European counter-attack on drug traffickers," he said.

The drug drive is linked with a dramatic change at Interpol — the start of active U.S. involvement in recent years. The United States created Interpol with suspicion while J. Edgar Hoover was running the FBI. But Interpol has risen in U.S. esteem, notably because of its good working relationship with the Justice Department, particularly the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). Liaison is now so close that Interpol now has its first American staffers — two DEA men in the Narcotics Division and a customs agent.

"The Interpol system of international warrants is widely respected," an Interpol official said. "A DEA man, who runs down a suspect abroad, will ask us to get him arrested for extradition rather than try working through the embassy." DEA officials confirmed this point, underscoring the end of the old quarrel for jurisdiction. Interpol is even preparing to take over DEA training programs for foreign drug squads.

Reflecting on the 30 years during which he gained acceptance for Interpol, Mr. Nepote took particular pride in diversifying the police staff to an international one. From a postwar nucleus of himself and two other French police officers in a borrowed room, by 1963, when Mr. Nepote took over the top job, Interpol counted 50 Frenchmen out of a staff of 65. Today the General Secretariat has a staff of 200 people drawn from 20 countries.

Although Interpol has been challenged by defenders of privacy laws, notably in France and in the United States, Mr. Nepote defended the organization against charges that it was liable to disseminate unverified information about private citizens. Mr. Nepote said it was up to each country's NCB, which operates inside a local police force, to comply with local laws.

Visibly gratified by Interpol's progress during his tenure, Mr. Nepote said the growth of Interpol's resources and assets, while striking in itself, is less significant than the growing readiness of governments and police forces in different countries to cooperate, via Interpol, on a broadening crime-fighting front.

Journal 50

Gold Rebounds

Dollar Falls Sharply
Amid Active Dealing

LONDON, Oct. 20 (AP-DP) — The dollar fell to record lows against the Deutsche mark, guilder and Belgian franc today in active foreign exchange dealings and the price of gold rebounded.

The dollar plunged violently in

the last hour or so of trading in rather unconvincing fashion for a Friday afternoon. There were unconfirmed reports that a Detroit automaker had made a commercial order to buy DM for the equivalent of perhaps \$200 million and that this sizable transaction was sufficient to send the dollar reeling.

More importantly, dealers said, there was a very strong belief that the mark must appreciate further before the proposed European Monetary System goes into operation, probably on Jan. 1, 1979. Sources said that market analysts, as well as some government officials, see an exchange rate of 1.75 DM to the dollar as a likely entry level for the mark to join the planned EMS. That level, they added, could even be reached next week.

Central Bank Support

The Bundesbank, it was reliably learned, purchased about \$90 million in support of the dollar. The Swiss National Bank absorbed about \$45 million as part of its effort to check the appreciation of the Swiss franc.

The dollar plunged by 1.6 percent, or almost 3 pfennig, against the Deutsche mark to a record low 1.8663 DM, breaking the previous low of 1.8280 DM set Tuesday. It also fell sharply against the Swiss franc, despite yesterday's strong recovery, slipping 3 centimes, or about 2 percent, to 150.75 francs.

The dollar fell through the "psychological barrier" of 200 guilders to 1,976.00 guilders from 2,058 late yesterday and shed 39 points against the Belgian franc, striking a new low of 28.65 francs. The dollar fell to a three-year low against the French franc, losing 4.57 centimes at 4.1863 francs. Against the yen, it dipped to 181.90 yen from 183.28 yen.

Sterling, meanwhile, finished above the \$2.00 level for the first time since early March 1976. It was quoted at \$2.021 versus \$1.9937 late yesterday but it sagged against the stronger European currencies due to concern over the British labor scene.

The Canadian dollar fell 27 points at \$4.19 U.S. cents. For the week, the dollar's depreciation has been broad and sharp. It has fallen by 2.9 percent against the DM, by 2.4 percent against the Swiss franc, by 2.3 percent against the guilder and 2.2 percent against the yen. In relation to the Swiss and French francs, it has lost 1.1 percent and 1.6 percent, respectively, while sterling has added 0.9 percent, meanwhile, finished at \$2.021, up from \$2.0265-75 yesterday.

Benelux Deficit Narrows

BRUSSELS, Oct. 20 (Reuters) — The Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union's current-account deficit narrowed to a provisional 1.7 billion francs in July from a 4.4-billion franc deficit in June and compared with the 4.6-billion-franc surplus in July 1977, the National Bank said today.

Danish Prices Steady

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 20 (AP-DP) — Danish wholesale prices were unchanged in September from August and were up 3.8 percent from a year earlier, the statistics bureau announced today. The index was quoted at 221, with 1968 equaling 100.

U.S. Company Reports

Revenues, Profits in Millions of Dollars

American Express			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	1,200	914.50	
Profits	86.96	76.01	
Per Share	1.21	1.06	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	2,990	2,500	
Profits	238.24	192.97	
Per Share	3.19	2.69	
American Petrofina			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	299.70	268.20	
Profits	5.15	9.76	
Per Share	0.48	0.92	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	845.50	814.70	
Profits	12.70	24.80	
Per Share	1.19	2.32	
Consolidated Freightways			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	368.40	287.50	
Profits	18.48	15.79	
Per Share	1.43	1.28	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	983.60	807.80	
Profits	41.96	37.43	
Per Share	3.37	3.03	
Grace (W.R.)			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	999.13	955.45	
Profits	42.22	38.47	
Per Share	1.09	0.99	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	3,091	2,930	
Profits	129.09	112.91	
Per Share	3.32	2.90	
National Distillers & Chemical			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	442.80	395.50	
Profits	65.40	22.00	
Per Share	0.70	0.84	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	1,330	1,190	
Profits	65.40	61.80	
Per Share	2.35	2.38	
Canada			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	448.30	397.00	
Profits	32.50	34.80	
Per Share	0.90	0.98	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	1,390	1,210	
Profits	109.70	105.00	
Per Share	3.10	2.95	
France			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	300.00	318.00	
Profits	61.80	61.80	
Per Share	2.35	2.38	

Other
Company
Reports

Canada			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	448.30	397.00	
Profits	32.50	34.80	
Per Share	0.90	0.98	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	1,390	1,210	
Profits	109.70	105.00	
Per Share	3.10	2.95	
France			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	300.00	318.00	
Profits	61.80	61.80	
Per Share	2.35	2.38	

Concorde Makers
Seek Solution for
5 Unsold Planes

By Don Cook

PARIS, Oct. 20 — Some time toward the end of this year, the last supersonic Concorde airliner will come off the production line at the French Aerospace works at Toulouse with a price-tag of around \$60 million on its nose and not a buyer in sight. At that point there will be five Concorde flying with British Airways, four with Air France — and five on the ground unsold.

The British and French governments are going to have to face up fairly soon to the problem of what to do about their \$2.2-billion investment in airliners, marvels of technology but which no airline can afford to buy and operate.

Since the Concorde went into commercial service in January 1976, they have operated on a par with any other airlines as far as reliability and punctuality, with a minimum of cancellations and good on-time performance.

By the end of September, Air France had flown just over 122,000 passengers on Concorde to New York, Washington, Dakar in Senegal, Rio de Janeiro and Caracas, and has just launched a twice-weekly extension of its Paris-Washington service on to Mexico City. British Airways is so far operating only to New York, Washington and Bahrain in the Gulf.

Air France reports summer passenger loads at 93 percent of capacity from Paris to New York daily and 80 percent capacity on the Rio de Janeiro run twice weekly, 40 percent to Caracas once a week and 52 percent to Washington three times weekly.

Low Utilization

But while all of this seems like a lot of flying for nine in-service Concorde, in fact, the "utilization factor" for the supersonics is extremely low compared to subsonic aircraft. Air France will have logged only about 1,500 flying hours on each of its four Concorde during 1978, whereas it gets around 4,000 flying hours out of its Boeing 747 jumbo jets with nearly five times the payload. British Airways' utilization so far is much lower than that of Air France — less than 800 hours for each of its five aircraft.

From the operating experience of the two airlines so far, it appears that the super fare for Concorde travel — about 20 percent higher than regular first-class fares — is enough to break even on operating costs of fuel, crews and operational



maintenances. But it is not enough to make any significant dent in amortizing the purchase price of the airliner.

British Airways, for example, is setting aside about \$30 million a year for a 10-year write-off of more than \$300 million which it paid for its fleet of five Concorde. Thus, of a \$34-million loss on Concorde during 1977 on the British books, \$30 million was depreciation of the purchase. Air France is presumably having to write off its investment in a similar bookkeeping charge against its profitable operations.

"Lease-Back Solution"

British Airways chairman, Sir Frank McFadden, is therefore pushing for a "lease-back solution" in which the British and French governments, probably through their nationalized aerospace industries, would simply make the five remaining Concorde available to airlines on a lease basis with no purchase involved. The airline now flying would also be taken over by the proposed leasing corporation and leased back to British Airways and Air France.

It is possible, too, that on such a leasing basis, Pan American or Trans World Airlines would be tempted to operate Concorde across the busy North Atlantic route. On a lease basis, Iranian National Airways also might be interested again in seeing Concorde operate from Tehran to Paris and then New York.

Meanwhile, both British Airways and Air France are going into a cooperative deal with Braniff Airways to extend their trans-Atlantic flights to Washington on to Dallas-Ft. Worth. Braniff crews are at present training on Concorde simulators and eventually will take over piloting subsonic from Washington to Texas and back, thereby giving Texas passengers direct Concorde service to London and Paris.

But even with generous leasing terms, the other airlines are going to take a long hard look at the cost and the prospects for super-paying passengers before following Air France and British Airways into the financial swamps.

© Los Angeles Times

Mexican Leader to Seek Markets in Asia

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 20 (NYT)

President Jose Lopez Portillo

sets off this weekend in search of

new export markets in China and

Japan, even though, apart from oil

and traditional agricultural products,

few Mexican goods are able to

compete abroad.

Its fast-rising oil exports notwithstanding,

Mexico is in fact perhaps the only middle-sized industrial

power in the world that is not

using foreign trade as the main engine

of domestic economic growth.

As with many large developing

nations, Mexico's initial postwar

industrial boom was founded mainly

on import substitution carried out

by foreign investors that enjoyed

protection from outside competition

in a captive market. But while such

nations as Brazil, South Korea and

Taiwan were beginning to flood the

lucrative U.S. market with cheap

leather, textile and electronic goods

in the early seventies, Mexico found

itself suffering ever-larger balance-of-payments

deficits. And when the Mexican peso

was finally devalued two years ago —

for the first time since 1954 —

Mexican industry was still unable to

take advantage of the measure.

As a result, in spite of growing

oil exports and a sharp drop in imports

last year, Mexico is once again

facing balance-of-payments pressures.

Excluding oil, exports have

risen by only 2.8 percent over the

past year, while manufactured

products' share of total exports has

fallen to 34.3 percent from 37.2

percent in the same period.

So far, the only significant move

toward economic reform has been

to replace the highly protectionist

system of import licenses, which

kept out competitive products, with

a schedule of tariffs. In theory,

these tariffs will be slowly lowered

to force Mexican industry to com-

pete with foreign producers, as

much at home as abroad.

Mr. Portillo's current search for

new export markets may lead him

back to confronting the inefficiency

of domestic industry and redefining

his government's policy on foreign

investment.

Japan, for example, is enormous-

ly interested in increasing its cur-

rent \$200-million investment por-

folio here, but it is unhappy with

the foreign investment law. Before

agreeing to, say, purchase Mexican

oil, then, Japan can be expected to

demand some special incentive to

invest here.

Carter to Move on Guides

(Continued from Page 1)

The wage limit also will allow extra

increases to cover employer taxes

and other government-mandated

costs.

The program will include at

least a partial freeze on government

hiring — a step the administration

has been considering for several

months. Agencies will be allowed

to replace a handful of key work-

ers, but the U.S. work force essen-

tially will be held stable.

The developments occurred as,

separately, the administration

received a setback as a group of 19

labor and environmental groups

wrote to Mr. Carter to protest a

White House plan to get inflation-

fighters involved early in decision-

making on new U.S. regulations.

Reacting to a Washington Post

article, the group charged that Mr.

Carter seemed to be trying to limit

the total number of new regulations

that could be issued a year, or place

a ceiling on the total they could

add to costs. White House officials

deny those allegations.

In the anti-inflation plan, the 7

percent guideline would apply to

the average raise for any one com-

pany, including union and non-union

wages, executive pay, cost-of-

living increases and fringe benefits.

For multiyear contracts, the vari-

ous years' increases would have to

average 7 percent a year.

The price guidelines of 5.75 per-

cent would apply as an average for

the overall economy. Officials

would judge a price increase by an

individual company on the basis of

whether the firm had slowed its

price increases from the 1976-1977

pace in line with any improvement

in its labor costs.

The guidelines program, most of

which was disclosed previously, has

aroused considerable skepticism

among labor and business leaders

and within the administration.

Some of Mr. Carter's top advisers

have expressed doubt that it will

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Inflation Slows to 7%

U.S. Economic Growth at 3.4%

WASHINGTON, Oct.

كتاب الفوائد

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Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune, The New York Times, The Washington Post, and The Wall Street Journal are included in this feature.

For more information on advance notice positions, or to learn more about the "INTERNATIONAL SENIOR LEVEL OPPORTUNITIES" feature, contact our office in your country (listed on back page). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to: Human Resources in the Paris office.

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NFL Weekend

Dolphins, Pats Battle for Lead

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (NYT) — The Miami Dolphins play the New England Patriots on Sunday in the National Football League's game of the day. First place in the eastern division of the American Conference will be at stake and both teams are leading playoff contenders after missing out last year. Preview of all games follows, with win-loss records in parentheses: Miami (5-2) at New England (5-2) — Bob Griese is expected to

start at quarterback for Dolphins. They will need a passing game because Patriots are so tough defending against the run. Pats have won four in a row and are attaining the consistency that the coach, Chuck Fairbanks, talks about so much. Betting line: New England by 4.

Oakland (5-2) at Seattle (3-4) — Seahawks are attuned to their speedy rug, the AstroTurf in the Kingdome, and are difficult at home. Raiders now playing a speedy rookie, Andre Washington, at halfback. Their defense will have

Razorbaks Favored

Arkansas, Texas to Clash In Southwest Showdown

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (UPI) — Arkansas coach Lou Holtz is as fast with a funny line as anyone, but if Texas does the kind of things it is capable of in tomorrow's showdown in Austin, Holtz will be in no mood for laughter.

"I hope it doesn't turn into a big-play football game," Holtz said, referring to the Longhorns' ability to turn a game around in the time it takes to take out a free safety.

The Razorbaks, 4-4, and Texas, 4-1, also will be vying for strong position in the Southwest Conference. Arkansas is a three-point favorite.

"In this game, you make two yards on the ground and I think we're really going to be excited," Holtz said. The Razorbaks, despite their success, have given up some big gains this season. But they are coming to the game knowing every play is a potential big play. Texas coach Fred Akers knows it, too.

Chore for Defense

"You have to harness as much as possible their complete offense and you know what kind of chore that is," Akers said. "It is going to be a difficult chore. At the same time, we're going to have to be able to move the ball ourselves and that will be quite a challenge."

Akers said that his offense is not as far along as he would like it to be at this stage but he said that the Longhorns are improving. "There is nothing wrong with the temperament at all of our players," Akers said of the offense. "It's the experience level and we're getting better and better as we go along."

Akers said that he would start Randy McEachern at quarterback instead of freshman Donnie Little because of his experience and maturity. However, he said that

Little was the sort of quarterback he envisions for his offense.

"He has got a lot of natural ability," Akers said. "He can do some things that you just can't teach. Once he obtains enough experience and maturity, I think he is going to be a very exciting football player."

In Oklahoma, coach Barry Switzer is hoping the Sooners are gearing for their Big Eight battle against Iowa State with more gusto than they displayed in a 17-16 victory over Kansas.

"We looked terrible against Kansas," he conceded. "I'm looking for Iowa State to be as tough as any we've had this year. Maybe people will start listening to coaches when they say there's not much difference in teams anymore. You can ask Southern California, Michigan, LSU and Texas A&M. They all got beat and we were lucky we didn't."

Southern Cal tries to recoup against Oregon State; Michigan meets Wisconsin; LSU plays Kentucky, and Texas A&M goes against Baylor.

In other games, Penn State plays Syracuse; Alabama faces Tennessee; Maryland meets Wake Forest; and UCLA plays California.

Penn State should have an easy time against Syracuse now that Orangemen quarterback Bill Hurley is sidelined with cracked ribs.

Hurley came close to upsetting Penn State last year when he completed 22 of 36 passes for 329 yards and ran up 384 yards in total offense. Both figures were Syracuse records but the Orangemen dropped a 31-24 decision.

Penn State, 6-0, has compiled three shutouts, leads the nation in rushing defense (42.2 yards per game) and is third in scoring defense (6.3 points per game).

Weiskopf Chasing Faldo For European Golf Lead

WALTON HEATH, England, Oct. 20 (UPI) — Tom Weiskopf, feeling fresh after a five-week rest, kept the pressure on Nick Faldo today and shaved his lead to one stroke after 36 holes of the inaugural European Open golf championship.

Weiskopf, two strokes adrift overnight, turned in a 4 under par 69 over the 7,130-yard par 73 Walton Heath course for a two-round aggregate of 138.

Faldo, who carded a 70, was pulled back level after Weiskopf picked up five birdies in the first 11 holes. But Weiskopf came to grief at the 517-yard, par-5 14th, the longest hole on the course, where he bogeyed following a wayward drive and a poor second shot which landed him in a tough spot.

Faldo, two-putting from 25 yards, took his chance to grab a birdie four and go two up again, but Weiskopf pulled one back at the next with a birdie three and the two front runners covered the final three holes in regulation figures.

"That trouble at the 14th was my only bad drive of the day," said Weiskopf, winner of this year's Doral Eastern and joint favorite with Faldo to collect the \$35,000 first prize.

"I have not played at all since

the Irish Open five weeks ago. I have been on a hunting trip to the Yukon. I played much better than I thought I would after such a long layoff," Weiskopf said.

Norman at 72

Greg Norman was two strokes behind Weiskopf in third place on 141 after carding a 72 and eight players were bracketed on 142 including Mac McLendon, David Graham and Manuel Pinero.

Vince Baker added a 73 to his first day 70 and shared the 143 total with four players while Antonio Garrido stood at 144, one stroke ahead of Severiano Ballesteros.

Meanwhile, Jack Nicklaus, tournament advisory board chairman, explained why he was not among the competitors.

"I am not looking for tournaments to play in, I'm really going the other way now," Nicklaus, 38, Golden Bear said. "I am concentrating my golf schedule between March and August. I haven't hit a ball hardly since the World Series."

"My ability to hit a golf ball will stay with me quite a while. But the ability to have the determination to sacrifice the things necessary to compete successfully will leave me long before my ability to hit the ball with the skill to win diminishes."

Selective Competition

Nicklaus said in the future he planned to limit his appearances in the major championships and the tournaments running up to them as preparation. "That way I can keep a high level of interest," he added.

But Nicklaus, who hopes to play a dozen or so tournaments next year, starting with the Citrus Open, was quick to point out that he still retains his love of golf.

"Winning the British Open this year gave me as big a kick as winning the U.S. Open 16 years ago," said the man who has completed the grand slam of the four majors an unprecedented three times.

Watson, Trevino Lead in France

ST. NOM-LA-BRETECHE, France, Oct. 20 (UPI) — Tom Watson narrowly retained his share of the lead today at the halfway stage of the eight-man invitational golf tournament for the Lancome Trophy.

His new co-leader at 139 is Lee Trevino and Gary Player is two strokes behind at 141.

Watson had serious problems with his putting in the second round, missing four times from under five feet. Trevino reverted to an old putter in an attempt to remedy his lack of success on the greens.

The switch was partially successful. His three under par 69 contained only 31 putts, although Trevino still feels he is a long way from his best form.

more trouble stopping the Seattle runners, Sherr Smith and David Sims. Betting line: Oakland by 7.

Denver (5-2) at Baltimore (2-5) — Bert Jones' status is questionable and therefore so is the home team. Craig Morton is only available quarterback for Broncos but he merely has to hand the ball to the runners who expect to gallop through the Colts. Betting choice: Denver by 7.

Cleveland (4-3) at Kansas City (1-6) — Browns remain a good playoff possibility because two wild card teams from each conference qualify this year. Chiefs have lost six straight and now go back to the original quarterback, Mike Livingston. They still try to run the ball at everybody and have scored only eight touchdowns in last six games. Betting line: Cleveland by 6.

Cincinnati (0-7) at Buffalo (2-5) — If there is an edge to be found here Bengals may have it because of the better defense. Betting line: Buffalo by 3.

National Conference

Green Bay (6-1) at Minnesota (3-4) — Last practical chance for the Vikings to catch their leading ship. They have been totally dependent upon Fran Tarkenton's passing, which is not enough. Another defeat would be catastrophic. Packers' David Whitehurst now ranks as No. 1 passer in the conference but the team's leading assets are the 23-year-old defensive ends, Ezra Johnson and Mike Butler. Others are more favorable turnovers, 14, than any other NFL team, plus youthful enthusiasm. Betting line: Minnesota by 3 points.

New Orleans (3-4) at Los Angeles (7-0) — Rams can coast into the playoffs. Their defensive line will win this game. No Saints' team has ever won in Los Angeles and nine have tried. Rams won earlier game, 26-20, three weeks ago. Betting line: Los Angeles by 14.

Philadelphia (4-3) at Dallas (5-2) — Wilbert Montgomery is league's No. 1 rusher. He is a typical Eagle, an unknown sixth-round draft choice a year ago. Eagles upset Redskins with two rookies playing outside linebacker, Mike Osborn and Reggie Wilkes. This is a team to be taken seriously. Cardinals, who have a terrible defense, held Tom Dorsey to two yards carry in 12 tries. He is due for a 200-yard game. Betting line: Dallas by 9.

Washington (6-1) at New York Giants (4-3) — Giants somehow beat the Redskins twice last season. They will start Joe Pisarcik at quarterback once more. He is the key to an anemic offense. Redskin defense and kicking teams should control the game but a healthy halfback is needed. Mike Thomas will start. He wounds easily. Betting line: Washington by 4.

Chicago (3-4) at Tampa Bay (3-4) — Bears lost four straight and also most of their defense. The quarterback, Bob Avellini, continues to make the big play. Buccaneers lost their best running back, Jimmy DuBoise, for the season but the rookie replacement, Johnny Davis, is a good one. The team's solid defense continues to hold up. Betting choice: Chicago by 3.

Atlanta (3-4) at San Francisco (1-6) — Both sides have shameful offenses but the Atlanta defense is by far the stronger. Halftime will be naptime. Betting line: Atlanta by 3.

Interconference

St. Louis (0-7) at New York Jets (4-3) — Jets' blitzing linebackers will welcome another new quarterback to the league, Cardinals' Steve Pisarcikewicz who is to replace injured Jim Hart for three weeks. He expects to be nervous but there is nothing further to be lost. Jets have won two of three games with Matt Robinson at quarterback. Wesley Walker's average gain per pass catch, 27 yards, is league's best. Betting choice: New York by 7.

San Diego (2-5) at Detroit (1-6) — Chargers get a schedule break at last. Six of seven prior opponents show winning records. The quarterback, Dan Fouts, is having a big year. He will work on a neophyte Detroit cornerback, Walt Williams. Lions have lost five in a row and do not appear to be improving. Betting line: San Diego by 7.

Monday

Houston (4-3) at Pittsburgh (7-0) — Steelers' statistics are best in league and team carries a three-game divisional lead as well. At home they have won 23 of 25 intradivisional games, last defeat being to Oilers four years ago. Earl Campbell has gained over 100 yards in four games for Houston and is almost everyone's rookie of the year. Betting line: Pittsburgh by 3.

U.S. Keeps Lead In Eisenhower Golf Tourney

PACIFIC HARBOUR, Fiji, Oct. 20 (AP) — The United States maintained its unbeatable form in the third round today of the Eisenhower Cup world amateur team golf championship, with 18-year-old Bob Clappett posting the best score of the day for the second time, a 1-under par 71.

The U.S. lead rose another 6 strokes in today's round for a 652 total and a 17-stroke lead.

Canada remained in second position at 669 and Australia was third, 1 stroke behind Canada. In fourth position was New Zealand at 675, with Sweden next at 679. Defending champion Great Britain-Ireland, which started the round 1 stroke ahead of Sweden, followed at 688, 36 strokes behind the United States.



Thousands of Yankee fans jam Wall Street for ticker-tape parade welcoming World Series champions home from Los Angeles.

Officials Deny Charge

Yankee Owner Says Bias Is Shown by NL Umpires

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 20 (AP) — George Steinbrenner, owner of the New York Yankees, has challenged the integrity of National League umpires by contending that they umpired showed favoritism to their league's Series representative, the Los Angeles Dodgers, and "intimidated" their American League umpiring colleagues.

"There is no question in my mind that Steinbrenner is questioning the integrity of the umpires," NL umpire Bruce Froemming, a Milwaukee resident, said. Froemming said that the Major League Umpires Association is investigating Steinbrenner's charges.

Among Steinbrenner's complaints was that umpires for the Series are chosen on a rotation basis, with no consideration for ability. He also noted that umpires in the two major leagues wear different types of chest protectors and position themselves differently in the field. Furthermore, he said, there is a difference in strike zones for hitters.

"Open Favoritism"

"Worse still," Steinbrenner said, "I think the American League umpires are intimidated by the National League umpires. I've seen it time and time again in the Series. The AL guys lean over backwards not to show favoritism while the NL guys openly try to help the team in their league."

"So what happens?" Steinbrenner asked. "Our guys get the bad end of the stick."

Ed Vargo, senior umpire in the

National League, was reached by telephone at his home in Palm Beach, Fla. "It's like calling a cheat," Vargo said. "For someone like him to be so big in baseball and yet so small, it's pathetic."

"It's a bunch of hogwash," said Vargo, who umpired in the recently concluded Series, which the Yankees won. "No one has questioned my integrity like that in my 19 years in the big leagues. I think Steinbrenner ought to clean up his own house. He has had a lot of problems in the Yankee organization."

Vargo noted that Steinbrenner said that umpires should "be paid well and removed from the monastic life they are forced to live."

"Well, where the hell was Steinbrenner when we went on strike?" Vargo said, referring to a brief walkout by major league umpires this summer. Two of their demands were for better working conditions, including periodic vacations during the season.

Union Plans Action

Froemming, a National League umpire since 1971, said that the umpires' association, through Philadelphia attorney Richie Phillips, will pursue this to the end so fans of this game of baseball will have the answer to this ignorant statement.

Froemming, who umpired in the 1976 Series, denied that umpires favor the league which employs them and added that they would have no incentive to do so.

"Winning or losing means nothing to us as we get flat fees in our jobs," he said. "We do not get winning or losing shares like players."

"I work with National League umpires in spring training, World Series and All-Star games, and their integrity is no different than ours," Dave Phillips, an AL umpire since 1971, said.

"I don't have the vaguest idea what Steinbrenner is talking about," he said. "After all, there was only one controversial play in the whole series, and it went in the Yankees' favor," Phillips said, referring to a throw which hit Reggie Jackson and allowed a Yankee run to score in Game 4, which the Yankees won 4-3 in 11 innings.

Taiwan's Gymnasts Barred by France

PARIS, Oct. 20 (Reuters) — The French government has banned Taiwan's team from attending the world gymnastics championship which begins in Strasbourg on Sunday, Foreign Ministry officials said today.

The officials said that the action was part of France's policy not to admit official delegations from Taiwan since the government recognized China in 1964. They added that individual gymnasts from Taiwan might be admitted but that they would not be given visas if they were part of an official delegation.

Ex-Pitcher Hurls Words

Drysdale Fiery in 2d Career

By Rich Roberts

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 20 — Noting that Don Drysdale passed his 42nd birthday this year, one wonders if the old warhorse lives on or if the flames that once caused batters to live in fear have flickered and died.

Well, it takes only a gentle probe — an innocent question about the record 154 batters he hit in his 12-year career — to stir the smoldering coals.

"Sure I hit guys on purpose," he says, "when I knew they hit our guys on purpose. I had a rule — a 2-for-1 rule. Two of theirs went down for every one of ours."

The anger begins to rise.

"I don't see too many doing it today," Drysdale says. "I've said it on the air: [California] Angels players were hit and knocked down all year long, and the pitchers didn't come back at 'em. The ones that did — well, that's one reason I don't like the designated hitter rule. The pitcher doesn't ever have to come up. If they had to come to the plate, they wouldn't be as wild inside as they are. Trouble is, when the Angel pitchers are wild, they seem to be wild outside."

Batters React

There are exceptions. Nolan Ryan has buzzed a few whippers. But generally Drysdale, one of the Angels' broadcasters during the last six years, finds it appalling that the batters — notably Lyman Bostock at Kansas City a few days before his death — have had to take matters into their own hands by charging the mound.

Drysdale says hitting a batter isn't difficult.

"If you want to hit a guy, you can hit him 10 out of 10 times. Hell, I can go out there now and just get loose and hit a guy."

He offers this rationale for such an act: "That's the way we played. I've always said if you let the players take care of the game, they will take care of one another."

The foregoing set the stage for a question Drysdale is asked often: Why doesn't he seek to become a manager?

Answer: "The game's changed. I wouldn't last. I'd end up choking somebody... or killing somebody. I swear to God, I'd end up in prison. I couldn't even be a pitching coach. I'd be fighting my own players. My tolerance would not take what you see out there today."

"I enjoy the booth too much right now. I enjoy the people I'm around. A manager is hired to be fired. There's a heckuva lot more longevity in the booth. I may go to my grave thinking, 'I should have taken one shot, but the more I see of it, the more I say no.'"

Element of Fear

Drysdale's broadcasting sidekick, Dick Enberg, thinks Drysdale would be an excellent manager.

"He knows baseball inside and out and he's a very strong leader," Enberg says. "He was as a player and he is as a person. People will follow him. A quality a manager needs today is that players must have a physical fear of him. I think [Jim] Fregosi [field manager of the Angels] has that. Don certainly has that."

But Enberg doesn't think it will happen.

"The day has come when he could not afford to do it."

Enberg means both financially and professionally. Nine years after Drysdale told Walt Alton his right arm was gone and walked away from a pennant race, he has completed the transition to expert broadcaster.

He knows he did the right thing every time he recalls the pain. Drysdale pitched a club-record 3,432 innings for the Los Angeles Dodgers in 12 seasons. Only two or three major leaguers this season matched the number of innings Drysdale averaged: 286.

He never pitched a no-hitter but his record of 58% consecutive scoreless innings — six straight shutouts — in 1968 probably will land him in the Hall of Fame.

"It would be nice," Drysdale says.

Drysdale also holds Dodgers records for most victories (209) and most losses (166).

Buzzie Bavasi, general manager of the Angels, was the Dodgers' general manager in Drysdale's prime and the two are now close in the second phase of Don's life as a sportsman.

"He's always been dedicated to the job he has to do," Bavasi says. "He does his homework, as he did as a pitcher."

"He wasn't paid for his won-lost record. He was



Don Drysdale

he always got even

paid for the number of innings he pitched. I always told him that. The manager knew he was going to be there every four days. I know he pitched with many injuries. He pitched part of that streak with a broken rib. He never said anything."

Bavasi also approves of Drysdale's work as a broadcaster, although the club does not pay the broadcaster's salaries, only their expenses.

"I like the way he does it," Bavasi says. "He's a modified Howard Cosell. He tells it like he sees it, and he does it without hurting people's feelings."

Enberg: "The player and ex-players seem to have tremendous respect for him. When he was a player, when it was his turn he took the ball and went out and threw it until he threw his arm away. He was such a competitor and a winner and a team guy that it has continued in his relationships with those people and has carried over to the broadcast booth."

Enberg cites an example: "When he negotiates for an increase in per diem, he makes sure that everybody in the booth gets it. That kind of thing maintains a strong unity in our booth. I think the audience grasps that."

No sportscaster is without embarrassing moments. Drysdale recalls blowing commercials — badly mispronouncing sponsors' names and slogans.

Close Teamwork

At the other extreme, the work of Drysdale and Enberg on two baseball playoff telecasts a year ago drew raves.

Enberg: "We had done the Yanks and Royals, and when I came into the Phillies' clubhouse to acquaint myself with the players five different guys came up and said the same thing — that they enjoyed it because there was no 'I'."

"But we had a backhanded compliment from the network. They said, 'We thought it was the best coverage we had in the playoffs, but you guys sounded so much alike we couldn't tell when Enberg was on and when Drysdale was on.' In five years, no one had ever made that comment."

"What happens, I think, is that — as in a marriage — you tend to pick up some characteristics of your partner. But more important, when he does play-by-play — because I was a coach I can do color — and when I do play-by-play he can do the analysis. Normally, you don't have two guys that can do both."

You don't realize the transition when they switch. Isn't that what you want? Why do we have to be personalities?"

Drysdale is not inclined to drift into fields where his knowledge is limited. ABC has asked him to do some college all-star bowl games. He is cool to the idea.

Drysdale has done football. He was the Los Angeles Rams' radio analyst in 1974-5 before moving to network. But he would prefer to become firmly established in his area of expertise, baseball.

© Los Angeles Times

NHL Balance Said Key to McCourt Case

CINCINNATI, Oct. 20 (AP)

Competitive balance in the National Hockey League is at stake in the Dale McCourt case, an attorney for the Los Angeles Kings told a federal court yesterday.

"Keeping the teams competitive is the name of the game," William Christopher said during a hearing before a three-judge panel of the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

If players can resist league rules, "the whole sports system is going to suffer," Christopher said.

Herbert Dym, representing the NHL, told the judges they were faced with "a difficult case" because it "strikes at the heart of pro hockey."

"What we have is a union member upset with the bylaws — that his union had agreed to — and seeking to violate it on antitrust grounds."

He argued that under the collective bargaining agreement between

the NHL and the players association McCourt is required to report to Los Angeles.

Christopher said that 90 per cent of NHL players are Canadian "and want to play closer to home. Yet the league has to exist with teams in Los Angeles and Denver."

McCourt's attorney, Laurence Connor, said that the compensation provision "is illegal" because his client's contract stipulated that he would not be traded.

Connor downplayed fears that the case is critical to the NHL. "The NHL feels its structure is in shambles at this time, I'm not aware of any great upheaval."

Schedule Is Set For Shortened Tour de France

PARIS, Oct. 20 (AP) — Next year's Tour de France will start in Fleurance, a small town in southern France, with an individually timed prologue on June 27, and end on the Champs Elysees in Paris on July 22, the organizers of the world's major bicycle race announced yesterday.

The organizers, stung by this year's strike by competitors over what they alleged was an unnecessarily grueling schedule, said that the race will be the shortest in 70 years. About one-third of the 3,600-kilometer distance — this year's distance was 4,000 kilometers — will be in mountainous terrain of the Pyrenees, the Alps and the hills of Alsace. Seven of the 25 stages, including the prologue, will be individually timed. One of these will be in Brussels on July 8 and two will be in the mountains.

The unprecedented 39-kilometer stage in the heart of Brussels, organized as a tribute to the Belgian capital's millennium celebrations, will paralyze normal traffic in the city for seven hours, organizers said.

Two of the individually timed stages, from Capieux to Bordeaux on July 1 and from Deauville to Le Havre on July 5, will be timed on a time basis. The last individually timed stage, 50 kilometers in Dijon on July 19, three days before the finish, could have a decisive effect on the final result if the leaders are close together in the general classification.

Injury Forces Evert to Quit U.K. Tourney

BRIGHTON, England, Oct. 20 (AP) — Chris Evert withdrew from the BMW Challenge tennis tournament here after aggravating a groin muscle injury in winning her quarterfinal yesterday.

Evert, the world's top-ranked woman tennis player, said, "I can hardly move. I'm in considerable pain and there is no way I can carry on."

She defeated Sylvia Hanika, 6-3, 6-4 in the quarterfinal match.

She said afterward that the groin injury made it doubtful whether she would be able to win the U.S. tennis defense of the Wightman Cup against Britain, beginning in London Nov. 2.

Evert also has decided to withdraw from a tournament in Stuttgart, West Germany, next week.

Evert was to play in today's semifinal against Betty Stove. Stove overhauled Nina Bohm, 6-1, 6-2, yesterday.

In matches today, Virginia Ruzic defeated Kerry Reid 7-5, 6-4, to qualify for the final. She will meet Stove, who qualified by Evert's default.

NBA Standings

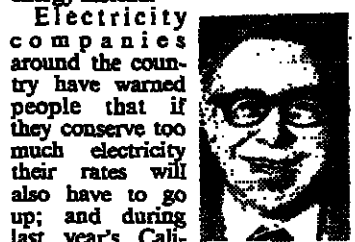
Eastern Conference Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Washington	3	0	1.000	—
New Jersey	2	2	.500	1½
Philadelphia	1	1	.500	1½
Boston	1	3	.250	2½
New York	0	2	.000	2½

Art Buchwald

Energy Companies: A Burning Question

WASHINGTON — The Washington Gas Light Co. just announced that it is seeking permission to impose new charges ranging from \$7.80 to \$14 a month on customers who cut their gas consumption significantly by using electricity or some other form of energy instead.



Buchwald

Electricity companies around the country have warned people that if they conserve too much electricity their rates will also have to go up.

What is dawning on people in this country is that conservation may not guarantee anyone cheaper utility bills.

The Antrobus family was sitting around the living room during a freeze in 1989. They had all their clothes on but were still frozen. Mr. Antrobus had thrown most of the dining room furniture into the fireplace when there was a ring at the door.

It was the man from the gas company.

"Mr. Antrobus, I see you're heating your house by furniture instead of gas. We'll have to add an additional \$50 to your bill."

"But we can't afford to heat with gas since they took the controls off. We have to conserve every cubic inch we can."

"That isn't our problem, Mr. Antrobus. We're willing to provide you with gas at a price. If you don't buy it, it costs us money. We're not in the energy business for our health."

Mr. Antrobus threw a table into the fireplace.

"But we need gas for cooking, not for heating our home. We can't afford both."

"Then you'll have to pay for it. We don't like consumers who just want to cook with gas, but prefer to heat by burning their tables in the fireplace. I'm sure an extra \$50 surcharge is not out of line."

"I guess not," said Mr. Antrobus wearily. "Would you give me a hand with this dresser? The top is formica and won't burn."

The gas man left by the front door. A few minutes later the man from the electricity company came in the back door.

"Why is everyone reading by candles?" he wanted to know.

"We're trying to save on electricity," Mrs. Antrobus said. "This is supposed to be the worst winter in years, and we need what little electricity we can afford for the television set."

"Our reports indicate you've only used a third of the amount of electricity you used three years ago."

"Yes, sir. We've been very careful. We never put on a light unless we have to."

"We'll have to charge you an extra \$100 a month."

"Is that a surcharge?"

"No, that's a fine. Anyone who uses less than half the amount of electricity he used in the previous year is subject to a \$100 fine and six months in prison. In your case the fine will be sufficient warning. But watch yourselves because we're keeping files on you." He exited.

"This conservation is really costing us," Mrs. Antrobus said.

"It's still cheaper to burn the furniture than to pay the gas bills," Mr. Antrobus told her.

There was a knock on the door.

It was a man from the Washington Gas Light Co. He said, "I regret to inform you that we will have to raise the price of furniture you are burning by \$18 a chair."

"But why? We're using everything we can burn."

"So is everybody else. At this rate, all the furniture in the country will be used up by 1995 and we will be unable to supply our customers. We hope that by raising our rates, people like you will give some thought to conserving furniture, which is the country's last valuable energy source."

"The hell with it," Mr. Antrobus said to his wife. "Let's go back to gas."

"If you do," warned the furniture man, "we'll have to charge you extra for it."

It was the man from the gas company.

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The Greatest 'Cirque' In Switzerland

By Calla Corner

RAPPERSWIL, Switzerland. OCT. 20 (IHT) — The Knie family probably comes as close to being Swiss aristocracy as any family in Switzerland, where enterprise counts as much as lineage does elsewhere.

The Knies are celebrating their 175th year in the circus. They are capitalizing on their immense popularity and the special status reserved for them by the Swiss by calling this year a jubilee celebration of the founding of a dynasty.

The Cirque Knie has been on the road for the past six months, and colorful billboards, featuring one clown balancing on another's knees, have been announcing its imminent arrival in town after town.

Louis Knie, a member of the sixth generation in the circus, smiles about his family's exploiting their popularity, but says the marking of the dynasty's founding is just good show business.

"Every year we have to think of something new, and an anniversary celebration seemed like a good idea. Also, 175 years in the same business is something to boast about."

The Knies have succeeded in creating an audience rapport that leaves the Swiss (who see the circus as a microcosm of what Swiss life should be — together, hard work and perfection) in a state of awe and admiration.

"Family Affair"

With multigenerational participation in the "Greatest Show in Switzerland" (fifth generation brothers Fredy and Rolf are there, and their four sons and their wives and offspring), the circus is a family affair that results in an extraordinarily entertaining 3½-hour spectacle.

This year's show features the usual circus ingredients — acrobats, trapeze artists, clowns, jugglers and animals. But Louis Knie points out that the 40 performers are the best in the business. The Knies are always on the lookout for outstanding acts, and usually get them because a stint with the Knies means automatic entry to the top echelon of the circus world.

At the age of 19 he got married and joined the circus as a tightrope walker. He became famous all over Europe for his balancing act, usually performed in town squares on a cord strung between two buildings.

Tightrope walking remained the family's specialty until 1909, when they moved here, down the lake from Zurich, and decided to put a more varied show together under a big tent.

In 1928, Fredy Knie, 8, discovered horses. He was responsible for making dressage an important part of the circus. His sons, Fredy Jr. and Rolf (who is the circus's present business manager), have followed in their father's footsteps. Rolf developed the elephants shortly after his brother took up with horses, and has passed his specialty on to his sons, Louis and Franco.

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"Then you'll have to pay for it. We don't like consumers who just want to cook with gas, but prefer to heat by burning their tables in the fireplace. I'm sure an extra \$50 surcharge is not out of line."

It was the man from the gas company.

"Mr. Antrobus, I see you're heating your house by furniture instead of gas. We'll have to add an additional \$50 to your bill."

"But we can't afford to heat with gas since they took the controls off. We have to conserve every cubic inch we can."

"That isn't our problem, Mr. Antrobus. We're willing to provide you with gas at a price. If you don't buy it, it costs us money. We're not in the energy business for our health."

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